FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW PHASE OF ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION BEGINS

AU191506 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 84 p 2

[Unsigned commentary: "Cooperation for the Well-Being of the Peoples and for Peace"]

[Text] Meetings of the leading figures of the fraternal socialist countries lay the cornerstones for the further successful development of our community. They exert a lasting influence on international developments, because they are aimed at one main goal -- the well-being of the peoples and peace. This tradition marked last week's 3-day economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level in the Soviet capital. The important meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, served the same aim.

The course and results of the summit meeting of the party and state leaders and government chiefs of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR drew worldwide great attention and approval. The meeting initiated a new phase of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the CEMA member-countries. The decisions adopted in Moscow will promote the further successful advancement of socialism, increase its attractiveness, and bring us forward in the struggle to protect peace.

In this sense Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker at their meeting stressed the peace initiatives of socialism as a realistic alternative to the militarist course of the United States and NATO. In this context they stressed that the USSR and the GDR will continue to make their active contribution toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, toward strengthening the organization of the Warsaw Pact, and toward the consistent development of socialist economic integration.

Important documents were adopted in Moscow -- the declaration of the CEMA member-countries, "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," and the "Declaration on the Main Directions of the Further Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the CEMA Member-Countries." In these documents, the socialist community of states again points out to all peoples and governments in the world constructive ways to check the arms race, to banish the danger of a nuclear catastrophe conjured up by imperialism, and to return to the policy of detente.

The participants in the summit meeting worked out a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present political and economic situation and discussed the tasks resulting from the new phase of the sociopolitical development of the CEMA countries. At the same time they reaffirmed the assessments made in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries of January 1983, in the Moscow joint declaration of the highest representatives of our fraternal countries in June of the same year, and by the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in April 1984.

The participants in the Moscow meeting noted with deep concern that international tensions have substantially increased. The cause of this is the confrontation policy of the United States, and their attempts to win military superiority. Through the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in some West European NATO states, which has been started, the already tense situation has been further exacerbated and a new, particularly dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race on our continent has been initiated. The party and state leaders of the USSR and the GDR also pointed out with great seriousness at their bilateral talk that the FRG is being turned into a launching pad for nuclear offensive weapons of the United States by the missile deployment on its territory.

All this increases the need to make every possible effort now, to restore the international situation and to open up a chance for the peaceful future of mankind. The strongest force in this struggle -- this was demonstrated once more in Moscow -- is the socialist states. The leading figures of the CEMA member-countries expressed their firm conviction that not a single world problem, including the historical struggle between socialism and capitalism, can be solved by military means. That is why the declaration underscores that "with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, the nuclear arms race can be halted and the states can proceed to the implementation of specific measures of nuclear disarmament." An important prerequisite for this are political determination, as well as a genuine constructive dialogue that takes into consideration the security interests of all countries.

The participants in the summit meeting resolutely demand on behalf of their peoples that the deployment of U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles be stopped. Once the withdrawal of the already deployed U.S. missiles is started, our fraternal states will at the same time take steps to undo the countermeasures initiated by them. Thus the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical ones, can be achieved.

The declaration also refers to the topicality of a number of further initiatives of the socialist states: the proposals for immediate agreements on the complete and general ban of nuclear tests, a ban on the militarization of space, and a ban on and elimination of chemical weapons. The party and state leaders of our community renew the proposal to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO members on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The proposal to conclude an agreement on reducing arms expenditures also continues to be valid as before. The funds thus becoming available should be used for economic and social development, including the support of developing countries.

Such constructive proposals aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace were not to be heard from the London summit meeting of leading capitalist industrialized countries. On the contrary: There it was merely attempted, with the aid of empty phrases about "democratic values," to mask Washington's adventurist ideology of a "crusade against communism" and to apply it to interstate relations. Here it is noteworthy that at the London meeting of the "Seven," the United States, despite massive pressure, did not succeed in enlisting the full support of its partners for its concept in every respect.

Once more it has been confirmed: Only socialism is in a position to represent the basic vital interests of the people. Only socialism can point out to mankind the road to a secure future.

The participants in the Moscow meeting extensively discussed international economic developments. They declared that the fanning of the arms race by the aggressive circles of imperialism is one of the most important causes for the deepening of political and economic instability in the world. The growing arms expenditures are increasingly burdening the peoples in the world. The ruling circles of the United States are seeking to also misuse international economic relations for their purposes. The forms and methods of this policy range from the breach of concluded agreements in violation of international law to organized trade, credit, or technological boycotts. They include embargoes, sanctions, and pressure on their own allies where they want to pursue a more European policy and not to yield to the American diktat without resistance. All this implies the resolving of basic problems of economic development.

The party and state leaders of the CEMA member-countries directed to all peoples and heads of state the appeal to make active efforts to develop international economic cooperation. They proposed an action program that is aimed at recovery for international economic relations, safeguarding economic security, and creating confidence in this most important field of interstate relations. In this context the participants in the Moscow meeting also reaffirmed their readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement between CEMA and EEC. This constructive attitude is in line with the policy of peaceful coexistence advocated by the community of socialist states. It is in full agreement with the Helsinki Final Act and the agreements adopted at the Madrid meeting.

The strength of the community of socialist states and its members, primarily of the Soviet Union, is the most important guarantor for the safeguarding of world peace. The declaration and the statement of the Moscow meeting stress that the CEMA countries, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties, have scored important successes in building socialism and communism. They give evidence of the vitality of the socialist social system and of its superiority to capitalism. This is precisely why they exert such a positive influence on the developments in the world.

The CEMA countries occupy about 19 percent of the total area of our planet. Their 445 million people constitute barely one-tenth of the world's population. However, they turn out one-third of the world's industrial production, one-fourth of the produced national income in the world. If we look at the level of industrial production per capita of the population, then it is three times higher than the world average.

In blatant contradiction to the dynamic economic region of the CEMA countries there stands the crisis-shaken world of capital. Under socialism people are living without unemployment, in social security and safety, and are implementing plans and programs that aim far into the future and serve their own well-being. The Moscow summit meeting confirms the important certainty we have: Based on the growing economic and scientific potential, on the advantages of the socialist planned economy, on unity and cohesion, our community is in a position to successfully solve the most complicated national and international problems -- for the well-being of the peoples, in the service of peace. Socialist economic integration has become an important factor of comprehensive progress of each fraternal country and of the approximation of their economic development levels.

What are the CEMA states concentrating on in their joint efforts to raise their cooperation to a new level? For what will they use their vast material and scientific-technical potential even better in the future? Six main points are listed in the declaration:

accelerated reorganization of the national economy toward the path of intensification and the enhancement of effectiveness;

ensuring further growth of social production as the basis for the consolidation of the material-technical base of the socialist society, for enhancing the people's living standard;

enhancement of the technical standard of products and the rapid renewal of the product lines;

development of export potential;

more rational distribution of productive forces;

acceleration of the gradual adjustment of the economic development level of the CEMA countries.

Proceeding from these general objectives of further cooperation, it was decided at the Moscow meeting to take another step toward deepening the coordination of economic policy. Ways toward solving major economic problems are to be worked out collectively, problems that are of mutual interest and that are significant in each fraternal country for defining the orientation of economic development and of cooperation on a long term basis. The coordination of national economic plans was described as the main instrument for concerting joint economic policy.

The Moscow summit meeting's decision to work out on the basis of the national programs a comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in the coming 15-20 years is significant. It will be possible to break new scientific-technological ground more rapidly as a result and to more rapidly utilize the achieved findings for the benefit of our peoples. This purpose is served by the agreements reached about future cooperation in important sectors such as machine-building; electrical engineering and electronics, primarily microelectronics and robot construction; the raw material and fuels economy, particularly nuclear energy; the metallurgical industry; chemical industry; agriculture and the management of foodstuffs; and the food and consumer goods industries.

Undoubtedly the consistent implementation of the adopted decisions will contribute to the economic and social progress of each individual country, to enhancing the material and intellectual living standard of the peoples, to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, and to securing peace.

The delegation of our party and state, led by Erich Honecker, gave assurance in Moscow that our republic will actively participate in the implementation of the adopted decisions on deepening cooperation and integration. It was able to report how successfully the decisions of the 10th SED Congress are being implemented in our country. We regard intensification as a key issue of a further performance increase. Our economic strategy is fruitful and the unity of economic and social policy is being felt down to each family. The close collaboration with the socialist fraternal states, above all with the Soviet Union, forms a solid basis for our present and future. This cooperation, as was noted by Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker at their meeting, is playing an ever increasing role in the implementation of the decisions of the party congresses of our two fraternal parties. We are leaning on the advantages of socialist economic integration and are striving always to scrupulously fulfill our own obligations to our friends.

The successful work of our party and entire people for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR as our decisive contribution to securing peace and consolidating socialism elicited great recognition in Moscow. This encourages and inspires us to continue the road shown by the party and to make the 35th year of our republic's existence into the most successful year in its history.

PROBLEMS IN ATTAINING EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU182025 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 24, 13 Jun 84 p 14

[Article by Konstantin Mikulskiy: "The Economic Strategy of CEMA in the Eighties"]

[Excerpts] Because of the scope and fundamental importance of the socioeconomic tasks being solved by individual countries that are in the phase of building and further improving a mature socialist society, the present stage will assume an important place in the history of the development of socialism. Expressing the objective needs of the further progress of socialism, the CPSU and the fraternal parties of other countries of the socialist community have joined together to implement new important changes in the economy in the eighties.

What is involved, in essence, is that new and profound changes have become ripe in the socioeconomic life of the socialist community, which has reached a high degree of development, changes that should even more incisively demonstrate the advantages of socialism.

A New Type of Socialist Reproduction

The fulfillment of tasks is always accompanied by certain difficulties, called forth by the inertia of the economy and its economic mechanism, by the need to acquire experience, to assert changes in people's minds, and so forth. That is why many aspects of running the economy still do not correspond to the new, raised requirements. This situation can be partly explained by a number of accumulated shortcomings and unresolved problems in the economy. But this is not the only thing that matters. The present stage is also distinguished by more complicated conditions of reproduction, the reasons for which are objective. These include the slowdown in the growth rate of the work force as a consequence of the low birthrate of the sixties, the increasingly costly extraction of raw materials, the necessity of large investments for utilizing the findings of the scientific-technological revolution, and so forth.

All these specific features of the present development of the economy account for the fact that a tendency toward lower economic growth rates than was the case in the sixties and seventies prevails in many CEMA countries. This has narrowed the potential for increasing both investments in production and in new social measures, strengthened the elements of a lack of balance in the national economy, and so forth. The external economic situation of a number of CEMA countries is also complicated by the fact that they have begun to pay back credits that they had drawn from capitalist countries at an earlier stage.

Despite the slowed down economic growth in a number of socialist countries, this process is not comparable with the stagnation and crisis that are characteristic for the world capitalist economy. It is also necessary to note that socialism is overcoming its difficulties at an incomparably lower social cost than capitalism.

Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress

While there is a unity of basic strategic goals and main directions of achieving them, differences in economic policy have increased, reflecting different approaches to determining national economic priorities, to various economic instruments, and to their individual social roles. There are also differences in some specific directions of improving the economic mechanism. In the Soviet Union and all European socialist countries, the emphasis in economic policy has been shifted to tackling the tasks of raising the affectiveness of production, to its intensification, and to maintaining or increasing -- in accordance with the growth of effectiveness -- the living standards of the population.

To ensure such a development, it will be necessary in the years to come to establish the necessary prerequisites in two spheres. In the sphere of the social organization of production it will be necessary to introduce a system of planning, management, and incentives (economic mechanism in the broad sense of the world) encouraging growing effectiveness in the utilization of resources. In the sphere of national economic proportions, it will be necessary to reinforce the economic balance, which is a prerequisite for both a normal functioning of the economic mechanism and a more thorough improvement of proportions. The effectiveness of the economic strategy of the USSR and the European CEMA countries in the next decade will thus be gauged not so much in terms of the quantitative indicators of expanding production as in terms of the positive changes in the system of the socialist economy's functioning. These changes will establish more favorable possibilities for a further growth of production and consumption.

The economic strategy of the socialist countries proceeds from the realization that it would be incorrect to formulate today as the foremost task a substantial acceleration of economic growth and to accelerate in pursuit of this goal production accumulation and thereby reduce the living standards of the population. Before an economic mechanism commensurate with the present requirements is found and before economic balance is reinforced, it will be necessary to reckon with the unavoidability of a growth rate that more than ever before limits the meeting of both production and nonproduction needs. However, this does not mean a passive attitude to the trend of a slowdown in economic growth. What matters is to eliminate as much as possible steps leading to accelerating the growth rate at the expense of living standards and at the price of an inefficient consumption of resources. The orientation toward a more efficient use of resources at the same time naturally pursues the aim of dynamizing economic growth in harmony with raising this efficiency.

We will be striving for this in two ways: by accelerating scientific-technological progress and by utilizing untapped internal resources for expanding production on the basis of an improved use of working hours, machinery, raw materials, energy, and fuels. The first path often requires formidable investments; the second presupposes that we come to terms with the noninvestment factors of economic growth and depends primarily on improved organization of production.

In view of the accumulated production potential of the socialist countries and the possibilities of improving its utilization, we can anticipate that a reconstruction of the economic mechanism aimed at utilizing these possibilities will lead to annual increases in the national income by 5 to 7 percent. This exceeds twofold or threefold the growth rates that can be anticipated by the advanced capitalist countries at the time of a recovery, after overcoming the present protracted crisis.

One of the conclusions stemming from an analysis of the situation at the beginning of the eighties is that the possibilities of economic contacts with advanced capitalist states for the development of the national economies of the socialist countries must not be overestimated. This is due, partly, to the instability of the crisis-ridden world capitalist economy with its unrestrained ups and downs of demand and supply, to the changes in prices and interest rates that are unfavorable for the socialist countries, to sharpened competition and protectionism, and so forth. The U.S. Administration, for example, has recently been trying to smash the foundations of economic cooperation between socialist countries and nonsocialist states that were built in the period of detente in the seventies, we can observe reinforced discrimination of socialist countries in world trade, and so forth.

These plans of imperialist circles, linked with the so-called growing difficulties in the economy of socialism, have no chance to succeed. The thesis about "growing difficulties" is doomed to fall, just as all the other dirty methods employed by imperialism in its "psychological war" against socialist countries.

Socialism is a vigorous and dynamic society. It incessantly develops and is successfully overcoming the difficulties logically emerging on its path. These difficulties are connected, above all, with the growing scope and complexity of the tasks being solved in the course of the further development of the socialist society. The socialist countries are setting out on unexplored paths and their experiences are of immense historical importance. They are paving this path by joint effort and jointly working out optimal solutions.

ROMANIAN PROPOSAL GAINS GROUND AT STOCKHOLM

AU191920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- The standpoint actively promoted by Romania that of outstanding importance for enhancing the confidence among states would be the convenanting and carrying through of measures of limiting and reducing the military activities in Europe, of paving the way for disarmament, is gaining ground at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building and Disarmament in Europe taking place in Sweden's capital. The working document presented at the conference by Romania articulates the proposals regarding the conclusion among the 35 participant states of an all-European treaty on non-recourse to force and threat with force. As seen by Romania, such a treaty, conceived as the acme of all activities unfolded by the conference, should comprise concrete provisions and measures meant to render effective the solemn pledge taken by every state not to resort to force in its relations with the other states under any reason or pretext whatsoever.

USSR, U.S. CALLS FOR DIALOGUE MEANT TO DECEIVE

AU161234 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 16 (ATA) -- Recently the Kremlin chief Chernenko and the American President Reagan made calls for a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. By raising the issue of a dialogue, the American and Soviet leaders have the common aim to deceive the peoples. Both the United States and the Soviet Union would like to create such a world public opinion which would consider the dialogue between the two superpowers as the solution of dangers threatening mankind.

Through such demagogical means, the United States and the Soviet Union aim to foster among the peoples and sovereign countries the idea that the solution of international problems and of all the problems mankind is faced with depends on the two superpowers and their dialogue. To this end, they propagate constantly the concept of "special responsibility" that the United States and the Soviet Union bear for the fates of the world and peace. By making such clamour for dialogue, the two superpowers want to cover up their aggressive and war-mongering policy, their frenzied efforts for military intervention, that can be traced in all the regions of the world. They prepare the war while trying at the same time to deceive the world public with hopes for a dialogue. In the name of this "dialogue" the peoples must accept the American and Soviet troops, missiles, war-ships and spies.

The United States and the Soviet Union need the America-Soviet clamour about the dialogue in order to calm the "allies", to deceive them through the claim that the American-Soviet dialogue will help reduce the dangers and the pressures of the American and Soviet policy towards them at a time when the political, military and economic dictate of the two superpowers is being intensified.

The call for a dialogue is a campaign, which despite the personal pledges of the American and Soviet leaders, cannot deceive the freedom-loving peoples who have experienced and are experiencing fairly well in other cases the effect of the American-Soviet dialogue.

USSR'S PARALLEL REVISIONIST TIES AIM TO DOMINATE

AU191357 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The Soviet Tactics of Maintaining Links With Two Revisionist Parties in the Same Country"]

[Text] Some new tactics have been observed in the relations of the Soviet revisionists with the revisionist parties in the capitalist countries. These tactics consist in the recognition and the simultaneous maintenance of official links with two rival revisionist parties, organizations, or factions in the same country. A congress of the Finnish revisionist country was held recently, at which an unprecedented division manifested itself between the pro-Soviet and the pro-Eurocommunist factions. The division was so profound and public that the pro-Soviet faction refused to accept the voting results and insisted on a new congress. Reports suggest that in this initiative this faction enjoys Moscow's support, which materialized immediately in a direct letter of encouragement from Konstantin Chernenko to the head of the pro-Soviet faction. During this same period a delegation of the new Spanish revisionist party, which was formed at the beginning of this year as a counterweight to the old Spanish revisionist party of Iglesias and Ibarruri, was invited to pay a visit to Moscow. The official invitation of the Soviet revisionist party to Gallego's new pro-Soviet party takes place at a time when Moscow still maintains its links with the old party. In Sweden, too, the Soviets are maintaining simultaneous links with two revisionist parties. The maintenance of links with two revisionist parties is now emerging as an official Moscow position in its relations with the revisionist parties in the capitalist countries.

What is the substance and meaning of these new tactics on the part of the Soviet revisionists? It must be pointed out that on the theoretical and organizational plane the Soviet revisionists have hitherto recognized only one revisionist party in a single country. This is also the internal tradition of the Soviet revisionist party as a single party in the Soviet capitalist state. Until now this has been considered a way of controlling and grouping all the revisionist forces in a single country in one pro-Soviet bag. Despite the secret subsidies given by the Soviets to revisionist parties in the capitalist countries, the desired revisionist cohesion and unity failed to materialize, and could not do so. Quarrels, contradictions, and divisions between the Soviet revisionists and those in the capitalist countries have deepened increasingly. The division with the Eurocommunist revisionist current, which Moscow accepted reluctantly, is well known. The Soviets had to accept this current not merely because some of the better known Western revisionist parties adhered to it, but also in order to prevent the secession of other revisionists from the Soviet center. But this calculation also did not work. The crisi' and erosion in interrevisionist relations are considerable and, in order to save what could be saved, the Soviets changed their tactics.

This tactic is not limited solely to the creation of internal pro-Soviet factions to preserve the leadership of the revisionist parties and their loyalty to Moscow, but goes beyond that. Moscow is now also favoring the creation of parallel revisionist parties, is regrouping the pro-Soviet revisionist forces, and is hastening to recognize and activate them as parties. This is being done for a number of reasons. First, the Soviet revisionists are seeking to maintain at all costs their influence among the revisionist parties and in the capitalist countries. They need these parties as appendages of Soviet foreign policy in these countries. Second, the Soviet revisionists are seeking to further weaken the position of opposing revisionists. They are waging this war directly, as PRAVDA did in a 5 June article in which it accused revisionist parties not obeying Moscow, of holding "social democratic positions," or by placing the pro-Soviet revisionists grouped within one party against opposing revisionists grouped within another party.

In order to preserve the position of patriarch and arbiter and to be in a better position to exert pressure, parallel links are maintained with both sides. This must not be viewed merely as a diplomatic stand on the part of the Soviet revisionist party to evade the difficult position in which it finds itself, but also as a typical revisionist and counterrevolutionary stand and strategy by the party of a large state seeking to attract and keep its clients within its own limits. Third, Moscow is seeking new relations and maintaining parallel revisionist links also for domestic consumption. It is seeking to preserve the image and role of the revisionist mecca at all costs and in every possible way at a time when numerous revisionist parties in the capitalist countries are relinquishing it in order to establish closer links with the local capitalist bourgeoisie. The Kremlin needs to present to its domestic public opinion a long list of parties singing praises to Soviet revisionism.

The Soviet tactic of maintaining links with two revisionist parties in a single country is a development uncovering the profound and irremediable crisis of modern revisionism. It is a crisis of the revisionist parties in the capitalist countries, which, attracted and kept by European, American, Soviet, and other capital, move from one financial and political pole to the other and are distintegrating in the process. This is also a crisis of Soviet revisionism, which is being increasingly deserted by its revisionist allies. The miserable "theoretical" efforts of the Soviet revisionists to find an ideotheoretical basis for the USSR's links with two parties in one single country only show the miserable state of affairs into which Soviet revisionism has sunk. These new tactics must also be viewed in the context of the counterrevolutionary strategy of all revisionists, whose aim is to divide the working class, to prevent it from a proper orientation. "In the face of the enemy who presents himself with many features and who strives to penetrate our ranks by all manners and means," Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "the Marxist-Leninist parties profoundly understand the need of the working class in every country for unity, for a genuine revolutionary leadership, for its Marxist Leninist party, which is one only because Marxism-Leninism is only one, and because the proletarians have no varied and opposing interests."

CULTURAL TALKS WITH SFRY SCHEDULED FOR BELGRADE

AU191158 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA) -- These days, the Yugoslav Government proposed that the talks about the program on cultural exchanges between Albania and Yugoslavia for 1984-1985 be conducted in Belgrade, on June 25-29, 1984.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania informed on June 18, 1984 the ambassador of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, M. Georgjevic that the Albanian Government agrees with the proposal of the Yugoslav Government on the talks to begin on June 25, 1984 and that for this purpose it will send a delegation to Belgrade.

FRG PROGRAM ON ANTONOV PART OF SLANDER CAMPAIGN

AU151353 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 15 Jun 84

["The Slanderers' Tandem" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- "West Germany's second television programme opened a slander campaign Wednesday aimed against socialist Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, against the world of real socialism", writes Radoslav Velev, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bonn correspondent today.

Under the heading "The Slanderers' Tandem" he informs about the appearance of the U.S. lady journalist Claire Sterling in the "ZDF-Magazin" anchored by "the most reactionary and primitive anti-communist journalist" Gerhard Loewenthal. "Loewenthal is notorious as a carping anti-communist and a source of numerous misinformations and slanders against the socialist countries, the BTA Bonn correspondent Aleksandur Vladkov notes in the same connection.

Illustrating Loewenthal's primitivism, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent writes: "Looking enigmatic, Loewenthal let out to the TV viewers that he 'just' received a top important piece of news from a fully reliable source. According to the 'news' Sergey Antonov was not a Bulgarian at all but...a Soviet citizen and a member of the Soviet military intelligence. How else the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper could report being heaped with Soviet readers' letters showing indignation with the investigations against the innocent Antonov?" Emphasizes Radoslav Velev: "There is no need or point to make Mr Loewenthal familiar with the history and present of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, with the nature and expression of socialist internationalism. This is as useless and pointless as any attempt at training himself and his partner in the slanderers' tandem, Sterling, to respect both truth and facts."

The commentaries stress that the slander campaign on West Germany's second TV programme starts after not a single publishing house could be found in the FRG to bring out Sterling's latest anti-Bulgarian lampoon. "This obviously was a tease to certain circles gladly fuelling the slander propaganda campaign," Vladkov writes. And the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent points out that recently the active CIA helper Sterling even blamed Chancellor Kohl in impeding the publication of her book in the Federal Republic.

The correspondents note that just like before in the "ZDF-Magazin," too, Sterling did not deem it necessary to even seemingly back herself with arguments while evolving her monstrous thesis that Agca the assassin was a tool of the "Bulgarian secret services".

The BTA correspondent writes: At the very beginning of the telecast the American lady made an important revelation. The source of her compositions is said to be the very report of the public prosecutor in charge of investigating the case worked out on the materials gathered by investigating magistrate Martella. She reportedly received these materials in Rome already in May. The telecast failed to explain why she was exactly the person to whom this report was made available, since for more than two years now Rome's prosecutor's office has been refusing to give any specific explanations about the detention of the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov and the concrete grounds for the absurd accusation of his being an accomplice to the papal attempt, the BTA correspondent writes.

It is pointed out in the dispatches that Claire Sterling speculated with the fact that the wide public in the FRG was not made familiar with the particulars of the foul anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist accusations.

Without any trouble at all she alleged that Agca's testimony in this respect had been fully substantiated, that the "alibi of the three Bulgarians" was crushed etc. The correspondents note that, according to expectations, Sterling was not bothered at all by the circumstance that plenty of facts produced by Antonov's defense counsels, exposed Agca's lies.

FILIPOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN TRADE SECRETARY

AU191557 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, received Mr Mohamed Aberkane, Algerian state secretary for foreign trade, who is visiting this country in connection with the 15th session of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of the traditionally good Bulgaro-Algerian trade and economic relations. The talks specified a number of fields for further economic and trade cooperation. Special attention was paid to the contacts in the spheres of industry, agriculture and the water economy. Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade was also present at the talks.

BCP SECRETARY VASIL TSANOV DEPARTS FOR POLAND

AU191002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has left for Poland on a working visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

FILIPOV, ALEKSANDROV, DYULGEROV AT TU CONFERENCE

AU191612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On 19 June in Sofia a regional conference on counterplanning of the operational staff of the Trade Unions Central Council took place. The conference was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Petur Dyulgerov. Plan implementation for the first 6 months of the year, improving quality, applying the economic mechanism, and preparing the steps on improving the people's living standard were discussed.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND DIMITROV CELEBRATION

AU181551 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 18 June carries a 55-minute live relay from the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall to mark the 102d birth anniversary of Gerogi Dimitrov. At 1400 GMT reporter Boyan Bonev describes the festively decorated hall and speaks on the importance of Georgi Dimitrov's legacy for the Bulgarian people. At 1401 GMT stormy applause and cheers greet the arrival of Bulgarian party and state leaders headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman. The national anthem is played.

At 1404 GMT Ganka Zlatinova, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, opens the meeting and gives the floor to Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Greeted by applause, Yotov begins his report at 1406 GMT and speaks on Dimitrov's contribution and on domestic and foreign affairs.

Yotov ends his address at 1453 GMT. The speech is followed by stormy applause. The "Internationale" is played and the live relay is closed at 1455 GMT.

The following leaders are then reported present at the meeting, besides Todor Zhivkov: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Antanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, [name indistinct], Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev.

Yotov Speaks

AU181910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Speech delivered by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee secretary, Politburo member, and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, at a festive meeting held at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall on 18 June to mark the 102d anniversasy of Georgi Dimitrov's birth -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Quite recently, on 2 June, at solemn meetings and rallies, we commemorated the names of heroes who devoted their lives to the national and social liberation of our fatherland and people. Among those immortal names of people whose heroic deeds and self-sacrifice are particularly revered in socialist Bulgaria the name of Georgi Dimitrov emerges with particular significance.

In all his activities Georgi Dimitrov appeared as a perfect, accomplished Leninist. He impresses us not only with his unprecedented manly courage, with the power of his intellect, with the logic of his thought, with his indomitable and purposeful will for victory, but above all, with the new, deeply creative, Leninist concept, with the new policy, which motivated his entire behavior at the Leipzig trial. He also developed this new Leninist concept and this new policy at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, but as early as from the dock of the Leipzig trial he pronounced this statement: Mass work, mass struggle, mass resistance, and a united front -- no adventures, whatsoever.

The history of the international communist and workers movement will remember the Seventh Comintern Congress as the beginning of a drastic change in the development of the revolutionary-liberation movement of the worker class. This change was implemented on the basis of the new ideas developed in Georgi Dimitrov's report. The basic leading idea of the report was the idea of an international antifascist front. Worked out on the basis of the Leninist principles of a united workers front, as well as of the workers and peasants government, this idea represents a further development and enrichment, a qualitatively new element in the Marxist-Leninist theory about socialist revolution.

If social ideas and theories acquire their right of existence in the social practical experience of peoples' masses, we are fully justified in stating that the idea of the people's antifascist front as an idea of the unity of action of progressive forces in the world in the struggle aginst any kind of social and political reaction -- is an immortal idea. This idea was fully confirmed in the years of World War II in the great alliances for unity of action and struggle of all antifascist, democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces against fascist barbarism. This idea was also implemented in the achievement of freedom and in the establishment of new life in the countries which rejected social and national oppression on all continents. This idea was also adopted by the policy and tactics of the national revolutionary movements, which are fighting for national independence and social justice today.

The peace fighters, the champions of understanding among peoples, are inspired by this idea today as well. Today, however, this idea of salvation is being transformed in conformity with the new times, under new circumstances, and is assuming qualitatively new dimensions. If in the thirties fascism was the main threat for mankind, today, in the eighties of this century, this danger is represented by thermonuclear disaster, whose exponent is American imperialism. If in those times Georgi Dimitrov defined the creation of antifascist people's fronts as the main political line in facing the fascist danger, today the task of all tasks, according to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, is to establish a common alliance of antiwar, peace-loving forces of all those who are aware that peaceful coexistence has no sensible alternative.

However, the new tasks and conditions demand new approaches, new forms of unity of action. The united front of peace can and must encompass all peace-loving forces regardless of class, political, or religious affiliation, regardless of whether these forces belong to the opposition or to ruling circles. This unity of action does not demand any common political platform or the creation of any common structures in the antiwar movement. It is sufficient to be aware that mankind is threatened by this nuclear disaster and understand that imperialism is the main danger, above all American imperialism. Once upon a time Georgi Dimitrov said that it is not enough to wish for peace, that we struggle for peace, and that we must struggle against the real exponents of war. These words, pronounced in the thirties, have preserved their validity today, and they sound like an appeal to struggle, they resound with manly courage and with indomitable strength.

The peace-loving forces today are more powerful than ever. Rallied in a united front of peace, they are a decisive factor that can rescue mankind from annihilation.

Comrades, in the collective memory of the worldwide workers class and of all progressive mankind the hero of Leipzig will live throughout the centuries as a consistent and unshakable proleterian internationalist. We would not be mistaken in stating that his most important self-assertion as a worthy son of his class was his indomitable proleterian internationalism. Usually, when we describe Dimitrov as a political figure and a revolutionary, we briefly call him an internationalist and a patriot as well. This is correct, because in this case we are talking about two aspects of one and the same concept. Since the workers class has appeared on the historical scene and the specter of communism has been haunting the world, patriotism has acquired a qualitatively new meaning. The basic and most essential element of patriotism has become the aspiration and struggle for social liberation, for overcoming the exploiting, capitalist society. According to the will of history this mission has been entrusted to the workers class which, as to its situation, character, role, tasks, and aspirations, is internationalist. Internationalist action is the primary precondition for a successful struggle of the workers class for victory, including under the national aspect. Capital is an international force, as Marx and Lenin said, and it can be overcome only through international unity and an internationally acting proletariat. This is how and why patriotism and internationalism are organically linked into one.

We cannot be true patriots without being internationalists, just as we cannot be true internationalists without being true patriots. This dialectical unity between patriotism and internationalism was very effectively revealed by Dimitrov himself, who in his report to the Fifth BCP Congress stated as follows: In struggling against all manifestations of nationalism, we are obliged to educate the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of devotion to our motherland. This means -- in the spirit of true patriotism.

This interaction of two aspects justifies the aphorism that whoever sings the "Internationale" incorrectly will also make mistakes in singing our national anthem.

The life and deeds of Georgi Dimitrov are an example and a model for the fact that one can best serve one's people and motherland when he fights for and serves the victory of communism -- the most brilliant human ideal. They are an example of the fact that proletarian and socialist internationalism is the most perfect form and manifestation of true patriotism. This is not only an example, but also a legacy, a legacy especially in the alarming days in which contemporary mankind is now living.

The socialist community, headed by the invincible Soviet Union, and the international communist and workers movement are guarantees for peace, for life on our planet, and for the social progress of mankind. The strength and invincible power of this factor of primary importance for progress and peace lies in its unity, in its purposeful unity of actions, in its internationalism. This is something that our chief enemies -- the imperialists -- are also aware of. It is not accidental if the present-day American Administration -- this vanguard of the most reactionary forces of American and worldwide imperialism -- is pursuing the goal of disrupting this unity, this unity of action, and of achieving a split in internationalism. The most horrible and most perfidious weapon that is used to achieve this goal is nationalism. This sweet but deadly poison is fostering national arrogance and national selfishness in individual nations; it is drawing them apart, and setting them against each other; it prompts them into fratricidal wars, thus transforming them into victims of imperialist goals and aspirations by depriving them of all their strength. The imperialists are aware of the fact that for the communist movement nationalism is like a corrosion of iron; therefore they are so perseveringly trying to introduce this corrosion into the communist parties and into the socialist community member-countries.

As usual, the weapon against their cohesion is mainly directed against their alliance with the Soviet Union. This is not accidental, of course. Being the basic and main factor of social progress in the contemporary world, being the hope and support for hundreds of millions of working people in the world, a guarantor of universal peace in those times of unrest -- the great country of Lenin is an insurmountable obstacle for the predatory plans and ambitions of the imperialists, and they would give anything to weaken the Soviet Union by depriving this country of its allies. These unfortunate people who have such plans just cannot understand and are inaccessible to a very simple fact of life -- namely, that the things that are inextinguishable cannot be extinguished.

Proletarian and socialist internationalism are historical and social assets that are inviolable. They express the basic and most characteristic essence of the [word indistinct] exponents of social progress in our contemporary world. This is not an alliance of [word indistinct] but an alliance of people who have been destined by history to be its creators, and to be the ancestors of future generations. History has entrusted the Soviet Union with the task of playing the main role among revolutionary forces, not because of a whim or diktat, but because of an objective necessarity of the revolutionary process. The Russian workers and peasants, according to the poet's words, were the first to light the star in the darkness, and therefore they have acquired not a privilege but a historical responsibility to be the pioneers of the most glorious era in the millenia-old history of mankind. It is not necessary to be a communist in order to understand the meaning of this responsibility. It is sufficient just to be an honest and progressive human being.

This is true particularly today, when because of the progressive North American imperialism, the world is facing a real danger of thermonuclear war. This is why Georgi Dimitrov's words that the attitude toward the Soviet Union actually represents the historical watershed between the forces of fascism and capitalism, on the one hand, and the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism, on the other hand, have preserved their topical character and sound even more powerful today.

Let us remember that our party was founded in 1891 in contradiction to the prevailing rules of that era. The party did not emerge on the basis of a developed workers movement, like the social democratic parties in Western Europe, but [words indistinct]. This was due to the creative thought of Dimitur Blagoev, to his innovative approach.

Georgi Dimitrov consolidated and expanded this tradition. The innovative spirit, as a matter of fact, is one of the characteristic traits of our party; its revolutionary-creative spirit and approach are significant. This traditional spirit reaches its highest point, its full expansion, in the April policy of the BCP. The April policy is the offspring and manifestation of our party, and at the same time it represents a prerequisite for the further development and expansion of our party. We could even say that during the April policy period of the party the innovative and creative spirit became the basic and most characteristic, essential traits of the BCP.

In the person of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the creator and indefatigable implementor of the April line, history has found the true successor of the immortal cause and legacy bequeathed by Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. These three names are the synonyms of three eras and define the implementation of the evolutionary-Marxist and Marxist-Leninist cause of our party. They determine three historical stages in the development of the BCP.

In essence the April policy encompasses the ideas and legacy of Georgi Dimitrov. However, the April line is not simply a revival and implementation of these ideas and behests; it is not simply a further development of these ideas and behests. Mainly and above all, this line represents an innovative and creative aspect in the field of the theory and practice of the socialist [word indistinct]. This creative spirit permeates all spheres of social life and enriches revolutionary theory with a number of new ideas and principles, while it endows our practical experience with original new approaches. Let us only remember the final explanation of the character and essence of the 9 September uprising and the people's democratic regime; let us remember the elaboration of the theory about the developed socialist society and the new party program worked out on this basis; let us remember the agrarian program on the socialist reorganization of Bulgarian agriculture; let us remember the new concept about the structure of the socialist economy in Bulgaria, and so forth. This will lead us to the most recent theoretical elaborations about the role of scientific-technical revolution in building developed socialism in our country; about the owners and managers of people's property in Bulgaria; about the objective action of the law on value and the ensuing commodity-monetary relations; about the expansion of socialist democracy as a main prerequisite inthe further perfection of the activities of our entire socialist system, and so on and so forth.

Future generations will increasingly be justified in repeating the words of Todor Zhivkov, the creator of the April line, when he said, and I quote: "If we would like to fully appreciate the deeds of Georgi Dimitrov we must take a look at contemporary Bulgaria, which is the most beautiful and majestic monument to our great teacher."

Comrades, as a proletarian internationalist George Dimitrov constantly lived with the concern and sorrows, with the aspirations and dreams of the workers class, of all progressive mankind. The problems of peace and war were always the focus of his activities and struggle. His antiwar activities emerged particularly clearly on the eve and throughout the years of World War II. The struggle against war and for peace was one of the chief trends of Dimitrov's antifascist activities. In his merciless and irreconcilable struggle against the fascist warmongers, he expressed thoughts and developed ideas that are still fully valid and topical today. Yes, the eras are different, and the wars are different, but in all wars innocent people perish, not just individual people, or hundreds of people, but thousands and millions.

In a thermonuclear war, however, these victims will be hundreds of millions. How, then, is it possible that his angry words against the barbarism of war, that his appeals for peace should not deeply penetrate the hearts and souls of contemporary and future generations?

As Georgi Dimitrov said: We need a peace front today that would not only encompass the workers class, the peasants, the working intelligentsia, and the other working people, but also the oppressed nations and peoples in the world, whose independence is threatened by the warmongers. We need a peace front that expands to all parts of the world, from Tokyo to London, from New York to Berlin, and perseveringly fights against the warmongers. This front of peace will become powerful and invincible if it wages a struggle with tactical mass actions, not limiting itself to protests, resolutions, and declarations.

If we replace the word Berlin with the name of some other European capital, such as Bonn or Paris, for example, hardly anyone could say that this statement was made in the thirties rather than today. This is so because the tasks facing the peace fighters today are described with such amazing accuracy. This identity of today's tasks with those of the period of the eve of World War II does not stem from the identical nature of the actual danger or its implications. The situation is truly different; the actors are not the same, but the drama is the same. The conspiracy and the (?victims) change their forms and names, but the meaning remains unchanged. It is a crusade against communism, against Marxist-Leninism, but this crusade is actually directed against progress and the freedom of the peoples, against peace and humanitarianism. What else is demonstrated by the brutal oppression and violation of Grenada's freedom? What else does the undeclared war on Nicaragua, and on the people of El Salvador mean; what else is the permanent provocation against Cuba; what else are the insolent actions of the American military clique in Lebanon, the destabilization of the whole world situation with unprecedented military programs, with attempts to involve the world in a new nuclear arms race? The efforts of the reactionary imperialist forces, and above all, the present American Administration, and of the U.S. NATO allies -- all these actions are directed at disrupting the military balance that has been achieved and which represents the main obstacle against their counterrevolutionary intensions and aspirations, against their hegemonistic and conquering goals and plans.

The Warsaw Pact states, headed by the USSR, the invincible mainstay of peace and social progress, are aware of the fact that any disruption of the military balance to the advantage of the imperialists, a balance achieved with so much effort, sacrifice, and hard work, would mean war -- a counterrevolutionary, thermonuclear war.

This is why we are irreconcilable in our struggle to restrict nuclear armaments, in favor of a political and not a military settlement of all controversial problems between states, for peace and understanding among peoples. Our countries have submitted a whole series of initiatives for freezing, restricting, and finally liquidating nuclear arms, for rescuing Europe and the world from chemical weapons, for cutting down on expenditures for military purposes, and for a transition to disarmament, for signing a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states, which other countries may join as well, and so forth.

This firm will in the struggle to defend the cause of peace found a new manifestation and a new confirmation in the declaration issued by the CEMA member-countries on peace and international economic cooperation, which was adopted at the recent CEMA summit in Moscow.

The peace initiatives of the socialist community member-countries are by no means an expression of weakness. Those who admit such a thought are risking a fatal mistake. Real socialism and the Soviet Union are doing everything in their power to tame the imperialist military circles in their aspirations for military supremacy and world hegemony, and they will continue to do so. Comrade Chernenko stated in this context: The Soviet people are deeply convinced that peace can be preserved, but as long as military-political tension exists, as long as our country is threatened by nuclear missile danger on the part of the United States and the NATO states, we must be ready for action, we must always be on the alert, so that the balance of forces is not changed to the advantage of imperialism, and that we should not (?remain defenseless).

The socialist countries see the main goal of their foreign policy in striving for peace and disarmament, and they are doing everything within their power to achieve this goal. At the same time, however, in being aware of their responsibility toward history and the future of mankind they are adopting all the necessary measures for their security. In this era of unrest we all have a basic, common goal: not only to consolidate the socialist community as a new social system, but also to be victorious, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. We must rescue the peoples from the nightmare of war, from oppression and dependency on imperialism and, [two words indistinct].

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making an essential contribution to the consolidation of peace and understanding among peoples. At this stage of contemporary development, which involves particular responsibility in international relations, the foreign policy conducted by socialist Bulgaria is a foreign policy of peace in the true sense of the word, a policy of social progress. This policy is loyal to Georgi Dimitrov's behests, and filled with concern about the present and future of the peoples. The cornerstone of our country's foreign policy is the steady development and consolidation of comprehensive, fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

Loyal to the internationalist task of belonging to the system of worldwide socialism, our country actively works for the expansion and intensification of friendship, cooperation, and integration with the other socialist community member-states, and contributes to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization, to the development of CEMA.

Our country supports the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, for peace, democracy, and socialism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in joint initiatives for the consolidation of the political atmosphere in the world, in Europe, and above all, in the Balkans. The good-neighborly relations which our country maintains with the other Balkan countries are a brilliant example of this. The efforts of our party and state leadership to implement the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace have won wide recognition. Thus the BCP National Conference in this context: The fact that the governments of the Balkan countries adopted this initiative represents a great victory of the forces of peace over the forces of war. The success of this noble initiative represents a new Bulgarian contribution to the people's struggle for disarmament and peace in the world.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS, ADDRESSES EVEREST ALPINISTS

AU182012 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- The State Council confers titles and awards and medals to the participants in the Bulgarian national Himalayan expedition "Everest-84":

The title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" goes to the Hero of Socialist Labour, Honored Master of Sports [H.M.S.] Engineer Khristo Ivanov Prodanov.

The title "Hero of Socialist Labour" is conferred on H.M.S. Engineer Ivan Georgiev Vulchev, H.M.S. Engineer Metodi Stefanov Savov, Master of Sports Kiril Dimitrov Doskov, Master of Sports Nikolay Mikhailov Petkov, H.M.S. Engineer Lyudmil Stoyov Yankov and H.M.S. Avram Iliev Avramov.

The other members of the expedition are awarded a Georgi Dimitrov Order, The People's Republic of Bulgaria Order and other orders and medals.

At the meeting held here today with the participants in "Everest-84" the first party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov conferred the high prizes. Addressing the Bulgarian alpinists on the decoration Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out these awards were deserved because the participants in the "Everest-84" Himalayan expedition showed manliness and will, fulfilled the dream of the generations of Bulgarian alpinists and wrote a bright page in the history of the Bulgarian sport.

In his speech Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "The Bulgarian alpinism has been marching for a long time and persistently towards the planet's highest peak. Thanks to the continuous and never-ending upsurge of our alpinism, of your years-long selfless and dedicated work, you attained a result, if I may say so, on a world level. The feat done by you is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the struggle of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria."

Further on Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the Bulgarian Himalayan expedition was inspired by the idea that sport was an envoy of peace, that sport was for a peaceful world, a world of cooperation and friendship. "Figuratively speaking, you started for Everest from the Caucasian glaciers and Pamir, where you were together with your Soviet friends", Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed. "Your friends from Nepal walked shoulder to shoulder with you. You were also helped by the Indian alpinists in the not less difficult and dangerous descending from the peak.

"To all of them we owe deep gratitude."

STROUGAL ENDS SYRIAN VISIT, COMMENTS ON RESULTS

Syria: Strategic Ally

LD192007 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus June 19 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal told journalists at the end of his three-day official friendly visit to Syria that mutual understanding and identical views were evident during his talks with Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kasm and his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad.

The deep, clear analysis of the situation made by the president accords with the Czechoslovak position with regard to the burning issues of the Arab world, particularly in the Middle East, the policy of Israel and solution of the problem of Palestine, the premier said.

He added that the consultations in Syria laid foundations for a coordination of political steps, and said that in the present international situation, Syria is a really strategic ally of Czechoslavia and the socialist countries in general.

The talks in Damascus concerned also problems caused by U.S. imperialism and its allies, as part of their global strategy of pressure, discrimination and embargoes, the premier said. He disclosed that Syria is interested in continued economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia, and that its certain new forms and areas were considered. The talks in Damascus offer good prospects for the future, he declared.

International, Bilateral Ties

LD192225 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Interview with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal by Near East correspondent Frantisek Prachar prior to return from Damascus on 19 June -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Prachar] Comrade premier, what in your opinion was the most significant thing about your talks with the highest Syrian representatives?

[Strougal] I do not think that this can be summed up in a single conclusion. I think there are two spheres. The foreign political sphere on the one hand, where there is coordination of international political steps in tackling those problems that have been provoked by U.S. imperialism and its allies -- that is, a global strategy of aggression, pressure, discrimination, and embargo implemented in all the spheres of the world. This also concerns the Near East and Europe. This is where mutual understanding exists. The second fundamental issue is our bilateral relations in all spheres. Naturally, economic and scientific-technological cooperation represents the key to our relations. Significant progress took place in this direction, from the point of view of setting up further new programs of cooperation. We strive to help our Syrian friends in strengthening their material-technological base. They have made marked progress in the past 10-15 years in this sphere and are interested in new projects, since Syria is a country disposing of vast natural riches and naturally human potential, and last but not least also qualification and knowledge. Therefore we want to implement certain projects in this direction, projects proposed by our Syrian friends which they consider of high priority today in the eighties, although some may extend to the beginning of the nineties. These therefore are the two fundamental issues that formed the backbone of our talks. Mutual agreement has been reached, and not only agreement but also specific points of departure which we now have to fulfill through dilligent work.

Identical Views on Mideast

LD200259 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Interview with Premier Lubomir Strougal by unidentified journalists prior to departure from Damascus on 19 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Journalist] Comrade Premier, in your talks with Syrian officials great attention was paid to the world situation. How did you assess it?

[Strougal] The assessment made by our delegations, led on the Syrian side by Comrade Premier Dr al-Kasm, and also made by President Hafiz al-Asad, showed that our views were the same. We naturally exchanged views on both Europe and the Near East. The analysis made by Comrade President al-Asad was very profound and exact and I think that it is identical to our views on the solution to pressing topical issues of the Arab world, the Middle East, especially Lebanon, Israel's aggression and the Palestinian issue. I think that Comrade al-Asad introduced some new elements which make it possible for us to coordinate our political steps with Syria, because in the current situation in the world and in particular in this part of the world, Syria is really a strategic ally of Czechoslovakia and of the socialist countries; it plays a strategic role, a progressive role, has a clear program, a clear aim, and conducts talks in a very rational manner and in all ways toward finding a settlement to the most burning issues in the Middle East, including the Palestinian issue.

[Journalist] During your talks with Syrian representatives economic cooperation between the two countries was highly praised. How should it develop in the future?

[Strougal] We are very pleased that the Syrian friends are assessing very positively what has been done in Syria so far -- and quite a lot has been done. We are pleased that those investment projects are going well. The Syrian friends have brought forward many other requests, a long list of further projects. We knew of some beforehand, some are new and they need to be worked out technically, from the design viewpoint, from a technological viewpoint. We have to think over to what extent we have the possibilities to do them, to what extent we are able to carry them out in cooperation with the other socialist countries or other firms. In this direction an important economic agreement was signed which prolongs this cooperation into the eighties and perhaps even beyond. This depends on the way these projects are implemented. The Syrian side, understandably, is interested in having these projects realized as soon as possible, and on the part of the Syrian partners a pledge was (?made) that we should fulfill our obligations toward each other consistently. Naturally, we also spoke about reinforcing Syria's defense, and this is a strategic issue, important for both the Syrians and us. Here Czechoslovakia has always played an important role, and it wants to go on playing it. There is a great interest here in our modern weaponry, the comrades are satisfied, and we want to continue in this sphere as well. We are glad that there were some new forms in economic talks, especially in the cooperation sphere, where we concluded, or rather, we agreed that this cooperation will be in the area of light tractors and light trucks which we produce. We shall start naturally with assembly work and gradually we shall change to individual production centers. We would like to change from the classical trade to more up-to-date forms of cooperation. Here we are referring to the conclusions reached at the talks of Comrade al-Asad and Comrade Husak in Prague and Damascus which said that our cooperation must be upgraded, and that it should take a more modern form. We believe that this will be beneficial for the mutual dynamism of bilateral cooperation which involves not only the economic area, but also those of culture, education, exchange of experts, training of Syrian experts, and so forth. I think that these broadly based talks provide good prospects for the future.

Economic Agreement; Departure

LD191329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Syria: Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak prime minister, today ended his 3-day official visit to Syria. At the Damascus airport the guest and his entourage were seen off by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian premier, and other representatives. During his visit Lubomir Strougal had talks with Syrian officials on the possibilities of the further development and strengthening of friendly relations and many sided cooperation between both countries. At the close of the visit an agreement was signed on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria as well as a document on the talks on the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Greeted at Prague Airport

LD192223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, returned today from his official friendly visit of the Syrian Arab Republic. He was accompanied by Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of foreign trade. Josef Korcak, Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premiers; Army General Martin Dzur, minister of defense; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and Frantiske Stafa, mayor of Prague, met the federal premier and his entourage at Ruzyne Airport in Prague.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN BRASILIA

LD200235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Brazil -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Brazil, was received today in Brasilia by the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilio. The two officials hailed Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations as traditionally good and described the establishment and intensification of contacts between the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the Brazilian National Congress as an important act in keeping fully with the bilateral interest to deepen mutual acquaintance and understanding between nations with different social systems.

Minister Chnoupek was also received today by the chairman of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court, Joao Baptista Cordeiro Guerra, and First Deputy Chairman of the National Congress Antonio Lomonto Junior. Bohuslav Chnoupek acquainted the Brazilian representatives with the active Czechoslovak foreign policy efforts in the fight to avert the danger of nuclear war, for disarmament, and to revive detente.

BILAK MEETS PZPR CC FOREIGN DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN

LD192048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Czeslaw Dega, chairman of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial friendly talk they praised the successful development of fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR and discussed issues concerning its further all-round deepening.

USSR'S ANTONOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER, DEPARTS

AU131121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 9 Jun (CTK) -- Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, departed for home on Saturday [9 June], after the seventh session of the CSSR and USSR Government plenipotentiaries for realizing the Program of Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR in the Sphere of Developing the Nuclear Power Industry in Czechoslovakia Up to the Year 1990, which was held in Prague from 6 to 8 June.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power; and by other representatives. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE NEW USSR ENVOY LOMAKIN

LD181439 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him taking up his diplomatic post. The new Soviet diplomat also paid an inaugural visit today to Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

PRC PREMIER GETS NO GRAND OFFERS FROM W. EUROPE

LD191705 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Villiam Roth commentary on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's 3-week tour of West Europe]

[Text] Although the Chinese premier's tour was primarily motivated by his country's economic interests, Zhao Ziyang did not gain direct results in the shape of more significant impulses for China's cooperation with the West European countries he visited. The fact that everywhere he had to put a special emphasis on the stability of China's economic support for foreign investment and its enduring interest in advanced West European technology, bears testimony to the carefulness of his counterparts during the talks rather than to some grand offers of cooperation. This is because there are no guarantees that such cooperation would be mutually advantageous. This is apparently why Zhao Ziyang tried to present the British-Chinese talks on the future of Hong Kong as in their own way an exemplary model of Chinese guarantees that West European companies would be able, so to speak, to establish a nest in the Chinese economy to mutual benefit.

The latest Chinese steps toward meeting American notions about the future of China's relations with the West remained a question for the PRC premier's West European hosts. The fact is that after President Reagan's visit to Beijing, Western Europe had been rightly compelled to ask how much China will in the future be subordinated [poplatny] to the confrontation course of American policy, which itself influences and too greatly restricts the United States' West European allies in the development of international economic relations on an equal basis.

IPU GROUP CONSIDERS PAST, FUTURE ACTIVITIES

LD192203 Prague CTK in English 1759 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union met today to discuss a report on its activities and the program of its future work, delivered by its Chairman Jan Marko.

The report noted that at session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union last and this year, the Czechoslovak parliamentary group followed the constructive policy of the socialist countries aimed at peaceful international cooperation. It warned against the dangerous deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and advocated direct negotiations on the basis of equality and respect for legitimate interests to settle disputes.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary group participated actively in the conference in Helsinki and Geneva, and in the 5th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Budapest, where the socialist countries launched a number of new initiatives, especially with a view to averting the nuclear danger, halting the arms race, and achieving disarmament. The Inter-Parliamentary Union resolution on disarmament adopted in Geneva in April contains also conclusions of the parliamentary group at the world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war, which was held in Prague last year. Within the approved program of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Czechoslovak parliamentary group will continue to work for peace and peaceful coexistence.

JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SESSION CONVENES

Ler Previews Economic Growth

LD192256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, briefed journalists at a press conference held in Prague today about the main features of the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for the past year, which is to be debated by the Federal Assembly tomorrow. He stated that budget management ended in equilibrium. He singled out the fact that the renewed dynamic development of our economy had made a significant contribution to this.

Economic growth was increasingly based on intensive factors, and particularly on savings in terms of overall and material costs, which was the principal means of exceeding the tasks in the accumulation of profit and profitability. However, the results attained have been weakened by serious shortcomings in the economy's export capability and the declining effectiveness of foreign exchange. Production has been slow in adapting to the requirements placed on export. Problems persist in the utilization of stocks, capital investment, and slow structural changes and the application of technological development in practice. The causes lie in the standard of management and control; insufficient state, technological, and working discipline, surviving manifestations of routine and inertia; and little active approach to new tasks.

Indra, Ler Address Session

LD200949 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The 13th joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague today. Vaclav Klement reports;

Today's proceedings were opened by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. On behalf of all those present, he welcomed Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The session is also being attended by other leading representatives of the party's Central Committee, as well as officials from the National Front, social organizations, political parties, and members of the federal government led by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In opening the session Comrade Indra spoke about the importance of the CEMA economic conference in Moscow. He said that its international authority has increased and its positive influence on the life of each fraternal country has grown in strength. Comrade Indra stressed that fulfillment of the documents adopted, in the follow-up on all operative CEMA decisions, will bring a further boom to the Czechoslovak national economy and to all fraternal countries.

Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, is now addressing the session. He is giving an expose on the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1983, the discussion of which is the main item on the agenda of today's joint session of both chambers.

It becomes apparent from his address that budgetary management ended in equilibrium. The restored dynamic development of our economy made a significant contribution to this. Industrial output increased by 3 percent, gross agricultural output by 4 percent, and the input of fuel, raw and production material was successfully reduced. The monetary income of the population increased in real terms and supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods on the domestic market were improved. The results achieved in the national economy were also reflected in the results of financial management last year. The report by Leopold Ler, will be followed by a debate in which the deputies of both chambers will participate.

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD192244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium met in Prague today under the chairmanship of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. It discussed a report on securing the production and supplies of spare parts for selected engineering branches in 1983 and on assuring them also in the current year. This was explained by Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle.

The Presidium noted that in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses, the Federal Government has adopted a number of measures to secure the production and supplies of spare parts for engineering and electrotechnical products. In certain instances, however, there exist unfavorable situations and this is why the Presidium has recommended the Committees for Planning and Budget and the Committees for Industry, Transport and Trade to carry out checks at the end of 1985 to ascertain how the relevent sectors have reacted to their proposals and recommendation. The Committees for Agriculture and Food will discuss these issues before the 10th congress of the unified agricultural cooperatives.

The Federal Assembly Presidium promulgated the full text of the law on land communications, and the road act, following amendments and addenda introduced by earlier regulations.

HAMAN ADDRESSES CLUB OF COMMUNIST DEPUTIES

LD192124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Club of Communist Deputies of the Federal Assembly dealt in Prague today with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee concerning the tasks and development of the machine-building industry, and the electrotechnical and metallurgical industry after the 16th CPCZ Congress. An explanation was given by Josef Haman, Presidium Candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that due to selfless work and creative initiative of the working people last year, it was possible to start this year on a much higher level than planned. Comrade Haman stressed that these results ought to be utilized this year for updating planned tasks as this will be an important step toward the fulfillment of the seventh 5-Year Plan.

INCREASE IN ARRESTS OF CATHOLICS, REGIME CRITICS

AU181419 Vienna KURIER in German 18 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Wave of Arrests of Catholics; Intensified Hunt Against Pope Fans in CSSR"]

[Text] At present another unparalleled wave of arrests and trials is sweeping the CSSR. The victims of the intensified reprisals this time are primarily practicing Catholics, but other victims include regime critics and young people.

Those who signed a petition for the visit of the pope to the CSSR are exposed to particular pressure. In Hrustin 40-year-old worker Martin Stieranak was brutally beaten by police and lists with some 1,000 signatures found in his possession were confiscated. In Opatov (Ceska Trebove District) the parents of three children were forcibly taken for questioning because of the same offense -- the small children were left unattended for 8 hours, until midnight. The Catholic Cecilie Kotyzove was questioned because she regularly has sent packages to Mother Theresa in India. The policemen claimed that there was no starvation in India and the "alleged nun" would merely enrich herself.

A trial is being prepared against three young Catholics -- Borovsky, Konc, and Gabaj. They were apprehended in December when trying to illegally cross the border from Poland into the CSSR, and religious literature found in their possession was confiscated. Now the three are threatened not merely by a trial because of illegal border crossing, but they will also be tried for "illegal religious activities" and "incitement." Police have sharply questioned 20 persons who were acquainted with the defendants, and -- contrary to the usual practice -- police made these people swear on the crucifix.

Rene Matousek from Liberec, who was sentenced because of his criticism of the CSSR trade unions and is still in jail, is now facing another trial, because of a letter he allegedly sent to England.

Six youngsters, who attended an officially permitted rock concert in Hronov-Zbecnik, are now also to be brought to court where they might draw prison sentences of up to 15 months. They were chased during the concert by police with dogs without any obvious reason, were searched, and knocked down. On this occasion one of the young people suffered a severe brain concussion.

RAUCHFUSS, ETHIOPIAN MINISTER DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD192038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 June (ADN) -- The deepening of economic cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia was discussed on Tuesday by Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, chairman of the GDR side in the GDR-Ethiopia Joint Economic Committee, and Ejigu Mersea, minister in the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning of Ethiopia. It was noted in agreement that on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded in 1979, political and economic relations have developed further. This was expressed especially in the implementation of significant projects by the GDR in Ethiopia.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss reported on the GDR's political and economic successes in the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress as well as on the implementation of the tasks arising from the seventh and eighth SED Central Committee sessions. Ejigu Mersea explained the tasks facing his country in preparation of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the foundation of the Ethiopian Party of the Working People.

ORTEGA, NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVE FROM MOSCOW

LD201007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0854 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 June (ADN) -- A Nicaraguan party and government delegation, led by member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Nicaraguan Council of Government of National Reconstruction [FSLN], Daniel Ortega, arrived in the GDR today for a visit. It was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The delegation was given a very cordial welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister, and other dignitaries.

The commandant of the revolution, Daniel Ortega, is accompanied by commandant of the revolution, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of planning; Miguel d'Escoto, member of the Sandinista Assembly and foreign minister; Julio Lopez Campos, member of the Sandinista Assembly and head of the FSLN International Relations Department; Emilio Moreno Gutierrez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR; Commandant Rosario Morillo, chairman of the Sandinista Association of Cultural Workers in Nicaragua, and other figures.

The delegation has come from a visit of several days to the Soviet Union and was given a cordial send-off this morning in Moscow by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

STOPH PRESENTS MEDAL TO URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST

LD192102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 June (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, awarded Uruguayan patriot Rita Ibarbaru, member of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, the Clara Zetkin medal on Tuesday. During the ceremony he stressed Rita Ibarbaru's active work for peace, democracy, humanism, and social progress.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to her personal courage and steadfastness shown as a communist during more than 8 years imprisonment and which made her a symbol of the Uruguayan people's undaunted struggle. Profoundly moved, Rita Ibarbaru expressed her gratitude for the high award, which she regarded as an honor for all Uruguayan women who work for human rights and freedom. She expressed her conviction that the worldwide solidarity movement will succeed in breaking open the prison bars for all the political prisoners in Uruguay.

KLEIBER, CUBAN FOOD INDUSTRY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD192236 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In Berlin today there was discussion between Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Hernandez Lusi Perdomo, Cuba's first vice minister for food industry, on the current state of and future prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries. During the talk Minister Kleiber stressed the great political significance of this cooperation, which will be further dynamically developed in the period up to 1990. The Cuban guest thanked the GDR's fitting collectives for their magnificent achievements in building the biggest brewery in Central America in Cuba. Both ministers agreed on practical steps for training Cuban specialists in the GDR.

KRENZ RECEIVES POLAND'S JUSTICE MINISTER

LD192303 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On Tuesday Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dr Lech Domeracki, Polish minister of justice, for a talk in Berlin. The two sides paid tribute to the constantly developing cooperation between their two countries. In all spheres the tasks that were agreed last year during a visit to Poland by a GDR state and party delegation are being successfully solved. The Polish minister pointed out that the policy of stabilization and socialist development is gaining growing social support.

LEADERS MEET WITH YOUTH FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

AU141117 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 12 June on pages 5-6 carries an approximately 9,000-word report on various meetings between the youth and leading politicians within the framework of the FDJ Whitsun Festival. Thirty thousand delegates from all the FDJ bezirk organizations participated in approximately 100 youth meetings which were held and had talks with the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Azen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffman, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag , Erich Muckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, Werner Walde, as well as the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships, various ministers, and other prominent figures from mass organizations and the cultural life.

The report is composed of individual 250-word reports on the meetings of the youth with the Politburo members and candidate members, the ministers of education, construction, foreign affairs, with the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, the president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, and the chairman of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters.

The report states that Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph discussed topical international problems and the securing of peace. "He explained how the GDR, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, opposes the course of intensive armament and confrontation with its consistent peace policy. Willi Stoph also made clear how one can always accurately evaluate complicated international processes which are sometimes difficult to understand: 'One can very easily see the essence of things if one regards them from a clear class position and answers the question: For whom is a certain event advantageous and for whom is it harmful, who profits from war and who suffers from it?'"

According to the report, Horst Sindermann dealt with the youth law and Hermann Axen with questions of the international situation. He stressed: "U.S. imperialism has made the achievement of military superiority the main factor of its course of confrontation. It has deployed nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. Therefore, our military countermeasures which serve the preservation of parity are a necessary element of our peace policy. At the same time, we are implementing our peace policy by actively promoting the struggle of the peoples for peace and disarmament and by the political dialogue of the representatives of our state with politicians of many countries. Our aim is to secure peace through disarmament with equal security." He also referred to the Stockholm conference and the proposal of the socialist states for an agreement on the nonuse of force.

According to the report, Horst Dohlus stressed the importance of preserving peace and Herbert Haeber stressed the peace-creating strength of socialism and stated: "One can rightly say that socialism in today's world can be a lifesaver for the peoples, for only thanks to its strength it is possible to tame those adventurists who want to drive Europe into a nuclear war, but who want to stay untroubled themselves."

Kurt Hager and Joachim Herrmann praised the contribution of youth in the struggle for peace, and Heinz Hoffmann stressed that "despite all the dangers conjured up by imperialism, it will be possible for mankind to check the concept of the nuclear war strategists." He stated: It is, above all, the increasing political, economic, and military strength of socialism that fills us with confidence." He then praised the level of the GDR Armed Forces.

Werner Jarowinski, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, and Werner Krolikowski praised the achievements made in the various sectors in the GDR as did Guenter Mittag who stressed the importance of microelectronics. Erich Mueckenberger expressed at his meeting with the youth optimism for the future and Konrad Naumann discussed the connection between economic growth and social policy. Politburo members Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, and Harry Tisch praised the economic strategy and expressed the importance of solidarity as did candidate members Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde at their meetings with young people. The minister of education underlined the responsibility of the youth association in communist education and the minister of construction stressed the achievements of the youth in the first 5 months of this year.

According to the report, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer briefed the participants on the aims of the GDR foreign policy. "Oskar Fischer stressed that the socialist states with their main power, the Soviet Union, in alliance with all realistically thinking forces in the world are able to check the plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. In this connection he referred to the fact that the resitance against the U.S. missiles course reaches far into the government circles of such NATO states as the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, and Norway. The GDR, the minister stressed in connection with a question to this effect, uses the possibilities offered within the framework on the United Nations to explain our peace strategy and to contribute to increasingly consolidating the coalition of common sense. Our vote in the peoples' forum is all the more important the more stable and dynamic the development of our socialist state is."

Politburo Statement

LD192238 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The SED Central Committee Politburo today issued a statement on the course and the results of the National Youth Festival of the GDR. A letter signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the Central Council says that the party and all the people can be proud of the achievements of the young builders of socialism. In the 35th year of the GDR the FDJ rallies impressively manifested the commitment of the young to the policy of the SED and the socialist state of workers and farmers. The firm unity of the SED and the FDJ has been demonstrated to the whole world. There is a reminder of the opening appeal on Marx-Engels Square to the militant demonstration of the 750,000, of the meetings of the party and state leadership with the participants in the festival, and of the moving concluding concert. These and other events, like the achievements for the strengthening of the GDR, have shown that the younger generation is in the frontline of the fighters for peace and socialism.

A clear rebuff has been given to the class enemies on the western side of the state border. In a time of great struggle, the Politburo says, the FDJ has given expression to the fact that the GDR, as the home of peace, socialism, and human dignity on German soil, is a whole historical epoch ahead of the imperialist FRG. Nothing links the younger people of the Republic with the imperialist system, but everything links them to their future, to their socialist fatherland. Their love, loyalty, and deeds belong to it.

The Politburo notes with great joy that the young generation is preparing the 35th anniversary of the Republic in the spirit of the Berlin Whitsun rallies. The FDJ is moving toward the Republic's anniversary feeling greatly encouraged. The Politburo thanks the FDJ for its outstanding work in the preparation and carrying out of the youth festival, and the Berliners for their hospitality. In conclusion, there is a pledge that the party will continue to help the FDJ by giving advice and help in the education of class-conscious fighters for peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- The GDR and Iraq discussed in Baghdad the further deepening of economic cooperation. Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission Dieter Albrecht met the Iraqi minister of transport and communications and the minister of planning. The two countries signed an agreement containing measures for future economic cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PLO -- Berlin, 15 June (ADN) -- A cooperation agreement between GDR and PLO visual artists for 1984-85 has been signed in Berlin by Horst Kolodziej, first secretary of the GDR Union of Visual Artists, and Isma'il Shammut, president of the Union of Palestinian Visual Artists. They agreed on study visits to the GDR by Palestinian visual artists, on participation in sympisia and open air exhibitions, and on the exchange of exhibitions, materials and information. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

PPR LEADERS MEET NICARAGUAN FRONT OFFICIALS

LD192032 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- A three-member delegation of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Patriotic Front paid a visit to Hungary June 12-19 on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. Reynaldo Payam, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Luis Humberto Guzman, secretary of the Social-Christian People's Front, and Roberto Guzman, leading secretary of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, held talks with the delegation of the Patriotic People's Front, headed by Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council. The sides reviewed the relations of the two movements and possibilities of further developing cooperation. They informed each other on the state of their countries and organizations, and the representatives of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front assured the Nicaraguan people fighting for progress and against imperialist aggression, and the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Patriotic Front making efforts to strengthen national unity of the Hungarian people's solidarity.

The delegation held talks with Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Canon Imre Biro, Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Mihaly Lehoczki, deputy secretary-general of the National Council of Cooperatives (TOT), and Peter Emod, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). Imre Pozsgay, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, also met the delegation.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PORTUGAL

LD192023 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Agricultural Association that paid a visit to Hungary from June 12 to 19 on the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Cooperatives (TOT) left Hungary Tuesday. The delegation held talks with Mihaly Lehoczki, deputy general secretary of TOT, and visited several cooperative farms. An agreement was reached on the expansion of cooperation between the two cooperative organizations.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUMMER SESSION OPENS

LD200914 Budapest International Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The National Assembly's summer session has started in Budapest. The deputies will debate the draft bill relating to the execution of last year's budget, and the account on the execution of the bill on foreign trade dating from 1974.

COMMISSION PROCLAMATION ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD192003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[State Electoral Commission proclamation on the comprehensive results of the elections to the people's councils; issued 19 June 1984; read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with Article 88 of the Electoral Regulations for People's Councils, the State Electoral Commission, having received protocols on the elections to the voivodship people's councils and comprehensive information on the results of the elections to the people's councils at the basic level in their areas from the 49 voivodship electoral commissions, has ascertained and promulgates the following comprehensive results of the elections to the people's councils:

1. On 17 June 1984 throughout the territory of the state elections to the 49 voivodships people's councils and 2,406 people's councils at the basic level were held, namely, 259 municipal people's councils, 26 district people's councils, 550 people's councils shared by towns and parishes, and 1,571 parish people's councils. In the towns of Poznan and Wroclaw elections were held to the people's councils at the basic level and to the municipal and district people's councils.

In accordance with Article 23 of the Regulations for Elections to the People's Councils, elections to the people's councils were carried out by the State Electoral Commission and the voivodship, municipal, district, town, parish, and parish and district [obwodowe] electoral commissions. These were made up of 197,946 citizens. For the purposes of holding elections to the people's councils, 24,517 electoral districts and 19,654 voting districts were created. All in all, 110,428 councillors were elected to the people's councils from among the 220,834 candidates announced by the electoral collegia. Seven thousand and forty councillors were elected to the voivodship people's councils from among the 14,079 candidates, while in the 1,303 electoral districts 5,984 were elected from among the 11,967 candidates, and in 49 voivodships 1,056 councillors were elected from 2,112 candidates.

Councillors to the people's councils at the basic level were elected in 23,214 electoral districts. Two hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five persons stood as candidates for the 103,388 mandates to these councils, while 34,786 persons stood as candidates for the 17,397 mandates to the municipal people's councils. Five thousand, two hundred and eight persons stood as candidates for the 2,605 mandates to the district people's councils, while 55,010 persons stood as candidates for the 27,507 mandates to the people's councils shared by the towns and the parishes and 111,751 persons stood as candidates for the 55,879 mandates to the parish people's councils.

2. Elections to the voivodship people's councils: There were 25,856,909 citizens entitled to vote in the elections to the voivodship people's councils.

A. In elections for councillors to people's councils in 1,303 electoral districts 19,380,715 voters participated -- that is, presented their polling cards. That is 74.95 percent of all those eligible to vote. In all electoral districts more than one-half of those eligible cast their votes. There were 18,986,198 valid votes and 397,517 spoiled votes and 5,984 councillors were elected out of 11,967 candidates.

B. In the election for councillors in 49 voivodship electoral lists 19,334,282 voters participated -- that is, 74.77 percent of all those eligible to vote. There were 18,969,592 valid votes cast and 364,690 spoiled votes. There were 1,056 councillors elected from voivodship lists out of 2,112 candidates. There were 7,040 councillors elected to voivodship people's councils in electoral districts and from voivodship electoral lists.

Elections to people's councils at the basic level: The number of those eligible to vote also encompassed voters from Poznan and Wroclaw. Each of them was eligible to vote at the same time for councillors in municipal people's councils and district people's councils in these towns.

1. Elections to municipal people's councils were conducted in 3,644 electoral districts. In each of these electoral districts, more than one-half of those eligible cast their votes. In general, the number of those eligible to vote in the elections to municipal people's councils amounted to 10,421,359 people, while 7,567,509 voters participated in the elections -- that is, cast their polling cards. That is 72.61 percent of all those entitled to vote. There were 7,398,464 valid votes and 169,045 spoiled votes and 17,397 were elected out of 34,786 candidates.

2. Elections to district people's councils were carried out in 526 electoral districts. More than one-half of all those eligible to vote voted in each of the electoral districts.

In all, those eligible to vote in the elections to district peoples' councils amounted to 3,141,081 and 2,099,676 took part -- that is, 66.85 percent of those eligible to vote. Of the ballot papers, 2,008,035 were valid and 91,641 were spoiled. Two thousand, six hundred and five councillors were elected out of 5,208 candidates.

3. Elections to peoples' councils that serve urban and parish communities were held jointly in 6,252 electoral constituencies. Turnout was more than one-half of those eligible to vote in 6,246 constituencies. In all, the number of those eligible to vote in these constituencies amounted to 5,565,882 and 4,360,448 voters participated -- that is 78.34 percent of those eligible to vote. There were 4,299,028 valid ballot papers and 61,420 spoiled papers and 27,438 councillors were elected out of 54,962 candidates.

B. [as heard] In six constituencies the turnout was less than one-half of those eligible to vote. In connection with the above and in accordance with Article 89 of the Electoral Regulations for People's Councils, elections in those constituencies will be held again. The number of vacancies in those constituencies amounts to 24. Tomorrow's press will have a list of those constituencies.

4. Elections to parish people's councils were held in 12,792 constituencies. In 12,713 constituencies the turnout was more than one-half of those eligible to vote. In all, 7,509,885 people were eligible to vote in these constituencies and 5,852,901 people took part in the voting -- 77.9 percent of those eligible. Of ballot papers 5,766,395 were valid and 86,506 were spoiled, while 55,549 councillors out of 111,091 candidates were elected.

B. [as heard] In 79 electoral constituencies the turnout was less than one-half of those eligible to vote. In connection with the above and in accordance with Article 89 of the Electoral Regulations for People's Councils, elections will be held again in those constituencies. The number of vacancies in those constituencies amounts to 330. Tomorrow's press will have a list of those constituencies.

[Signed] Adam Zielinski, chairman of the State Electoral Commission; Jerzy Grzybczak, Jerzy Jaskiernia, Jozef Kaminski, and Adam Karas, deputies of the chairman of the State Electoral Commission; and Waclaw Auleytner, Zygmunt Banaszek, Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Jerzy Drajtos, Roman Drecki, Jozef Eliasiewicz, Wladyslaw Honkisz, Czeslaw Kurek, Miroslawa Motycka, Ryszard Napierala, Kazimierz Orzechowski, and Zbigniew Stalinski, members of the State Electoral Commission.

URBAN ON GOVERNMENT POLICY AFTER ELECTIONS

LD191852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unidentified correspondent's report on Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's meeting with journalists on 19 June; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] At the beginning of the conference Jerzy Urban assessed the results of the election on behalf of the government and said:

"On the night of Sunday, 17 June I was asked about the electoral turnout in Warsaw. I hereby announce that it was about 71 percent. The participation of the Catholic clergy was also questioned. It is estimated that about 38 percent of all priests voted, and that in the countryside, that is in parish electoral districts, the indicator of participation in the election was about 60 percent. The Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN, wrote on the day of the elections: In Warsaw the turnout will not be more than 50 percent, in Krakow and Wroclaw it will be 40 percent, and if there is 17 percent in Gdansk the authorities can deem it a great success. These prognoses by Mr Lars Persson of EXPRESSEN have proved to be wrong. In Gdansk over 68 percent voted.

"Despite this I have no intention of using the word success, which was suggested by Mr Persson. The state authorities are removed from a tone of triumph as far as possible. We are treating the results of the elections, in which the absolute majority of citizens expressed their confidence in our program of socialist renewal, as a great obligation toward the public as a whole. The government will be multiplying efforts and endeavors so that this confidence is not disappointed. Numerous citizens of our country have recently experienced a situation in which their confidence has been dashed. Various hopes have been profoundly and painfully crippled. I am talking here not only about the disappointing results of the economic policy of the seventies, but also about a different aspect -- about acutely disappointed hopes that numerous working people in 1980 and 1981 pinned on the Solidarity union, whose leadership, however, elected a direction contrary to the interests of the state and the nation and therefore led this union to defeat. The authorities have received a vote of confidence at a time when such confidence is difficult to come by and when it is not easy to be deemed worthy of it. We are aware that to disappoint this confidence yet again would be more than is humanely bearable. The government is thus treating the result of the elections to people's councils in these terms, as a great obligation. The results of the elections have strengthened the line of socialist renewal. They show the fruits of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] and confirm the effectiveness of harmonious cooperation between the party and political parties and organizations participating in the PRON.

"We are not treating the quarter of the voters who did not vote as enemies of the socialist renewal program. Some of them -- about 1 million people -- could not vote although they perhaps wanted to. We have explained the appropriate decisions of those regulations that are different from the past. For example there were no electoral districts abroad. Nonvoters are in their majority citizens who feel reserve toward our activities, who are hesitant in their assessments, who still do not believe and have not been fully convinced of our program and intentions, and who have not made up their minds. We would like their confidence in our policy to increase as soon as possible. The government knows that it still has to work for this. We are declaring a policy of a stretched-out hand. This is not with regard to the enemies of socialism, for example the underground and its political clientele, active according to the instructions of Free Europe and paid in hard currency by the enemies of People's Poland. The great majority of the nation have ignored the creators of the electoral boycott. Their isolation will increase.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Western correspondents, you have extensive contacts with our enemies. Ask them please how they are. Ask them also where, in their opinion, the way they have chosen is leading them and what they can see at the end of it, taking into account not their malevolent dreams but the real situation. Opponents of our system, with whom we fight and will continue to do so, only show ever greater festering hatred and thoughtlessness.

"AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and other Western agencies and numerous papers carried before the elections Lech Walesa's solemn declaration, proclaimed as urbi et orbi. I will now quote from THE WASHINGTON POST: Last week Walesa stated that he would suspend his activities after the elections, and this is tantamount to an admission that he would give up opposition activities if the election boycott were not crowned with total success. End quote.

"The die has been cast. Mr Walesa has pledged to you, gentlemen Western correspondents, so that as ever you should convey what he said to hundreds of millions of your readers and listeners. Well, go and ask him whether he will be as good as that pledge he made to you and note how he will try to wriggle out of what he promised, just as has happened hundreds of times before. If, for the umpteenth time, he makes fools of you, I ask you to ponder this: whether to regard seriously words that are lighter than feathers and which dry out faster than drops of water. Since citizen Walesa told you that on Sunday he was going fishing, and since this sensational news was put out worldwide, ask him also how many he caught on the day of the elections, but do not believe his answer to this question."

Other questions were then asked. One question concerned whether the goverrment is aware that it has to regain the confidence of those who did not vote and whether it intends to change its policy, and also how the government views the communique of the bishops conference which stated, among other things, that it is necessary to remove the source of tensions. Here is what Jerzy Urban said:

"The government is not about to change its policy. The government will continue its policy, will further perfect it, and will supplement it in such a way as to make it increasingly effective, so that it yields results which will entail a further growth of confidence in what we embark on. I will not comment on the bishops conference communique. I would merely wish to point out to you, sir, that you have not quoted it in full: namely, the third point of this communique states that there is a need to remove the source of tensions, and here I share the Episcopate's opinion that it is essential to remove sources of tensions because we will thereby remove the subsequent results of these tensions."

The next question was connected with the previous one, namely whether the sentence that it is necessary to remove sources of tensions contained in the bishops communique should be seen in the context of releasing political prisoners.

"As sources of tensions I regard those incidents that involve breaking the law and which entail legal consequences, including arrest. By saying this I wish to say that I have this in mind. It would be a good thing if the lawwere not broken in Poland -- and this is just one manifestation of the tensions that still persist -- since we would not then have had the consequences of this law-breaking in the shape of arrests, for instance."

It was also asked whether it would be possible to hope that in connection with the support it gained, the government would continue to pursue the policy of accord in the nearest future. Jerzy Urban replied: "Resolutely, yes. Of course, the results of the elections strengthen the policy of accord and struggle."

MARGUERITTE: NORMAL ELECTION PARTICIPATION

PM191824 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Jun 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Normal Participation in the Municipal Elections"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The call for a boycott of the 17 June regional and municipal elections launched by clandestine Solidarity met with only limited response on the whole. In fact, at the time of writing no official figures are available, but it seems that the rate of participation was around 75 percent.

In fact the effects of the call were very varied. Around 85 percent of the people in rural districts seem to have voted. Participation was also high, although a little lower than in rural districts, in working class districts, especially in Silesia. On the other hand, it is in the big cities, which are traditionally more politically conscious -- and especially in the districts where the intelligentsia is widely represented -- that abstention was highest. In Warsaw, for instance, participation should be around 65 percent.

It must be admitted that this rate of participation is very respectable, especially for local elections. Many Western countries would certainly like to attain it. Many people were unable to vote because they were absent from their place of residence (around 800,000 voters), and others abstained out of indifference or disillusionment with public life.

Thus the call for a boycott did not fundamentally change things. It certainly incited some people to abstain but, on the other hand, it prompted others to go and vote.

In general, despite Solidarity's call for demonstrations, the voting was carried out very calmly except in Nowa Huta, where more than 1,000 people took to the streets. In Warsaw, however, where a demonstration was due to be held yesterday morning, the situation was completely calm. As everywhere else, people went to vote with their families, especially after mass, and often with the parish priest.

There was often a touch of characteristically Polish elegance; for instance the voting station supervisors kissed the hands of young girls voting for the first time and presented them with red and white carnations to symbolize the national colors. On a more serious note, it was observed that only the youngest voters responded to calls in the press and went into the privacy of the voting booth to choose between the two candidates proposed in each instance.

A Degree of Mystery

A degree of mystery surrounded the voting of the church hierarchy. As is known, the Episcopate reprimanded Father Popieluszko, who is close to Solidarity, for publicly advocating a boycott. But some bishops seem to have gotten round the problem: On Sunday they were in Radom attending the religious ceremonies in honor of Saint Casimir and thus did not vote, since the new law does not allow people to vote outside their place of residence. A majority of bishops were apparently pleased to be able to abstain in that way. But, according to the information in my possession, everybody was allowed the freedom to vote or not. For instance the suffragan bishop of Lublin, rector of the Catholic university, took part in the election. Similarly Father Orszulik, Episcopate deputy secretary, whom I asked whether he had voted, answered, for instance: "Yes, I did, because I think it is my duty as a citizen, and also because the church has always thought it was necessary to try and improve things from within, and, finally, because I have reason to think that some progress can indeed be made shortly."

In rejecting the boycott many Poles reacted like him. Their participation in the election certainly does not mean that they are giving the government carte blanche. It is rather an act of faith and hope in a real renewal and true liberalization. Moreover, it seems as if the near future will justify their action. Indeed the release of around 50 political prisoners, including well-known figures, but not any of the "eleven," is expected within around 10 days. After that, probably before the 40th anniversary of People's Poland on 22 July, there will be a general amnesty enabling the release of all political prisoners including the Solidarity "seven" and the Social Self-Defense Committee "four."

It is not easy to say whether the participation rate, of around 75 percent, is high in a socialist country. It is not much compared with the usual 98 percent. On the other hand, it is more than is recorded in Western countries in similar circumstances. In addition, there seems little doubt that the election was properly conducted. Moreover Western correspondents were given papers enabling them to follow the course of the election in complete freedom, and I must stress that I personally was received with great courtesy by the supervisors of the voting stations I visited.

Moreover, the percentage itself is proof of a degree of democratization. Nobody is now forced to vote and everybody knows that he does not risk losing his job or being refused a passport for abstaining. That prompted a Western correspondent who was passing through to say to me, with a smile:

"General Jaruzelski certainly has no luck. He is the only leader in the whole Eastern bloc now trying to introduce a degree of democracy but it is he who has the worst image in the West." He was probably not mistaken.

TRYBUNA LUDU MOCKS WALESA PREELECTION STATEMENT

LD191501 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- TRYBUNA LUDU today jeered at Lech Walesa's announced intention to give up the "above-ground leadership" of the Polish opposition, if the Poles failed to heed the call for an election boycott.

That "greatly dramatic" statement, laughed the party daily, "did not specify exactly what actually Lech Walesa would do if he turned away from the nation after the latter showed him disobedience and ingratitutde."

"Would he stay in Gdansk, while demonstrating his attitude of an internal emigre, take the chair at one of foreign universities which have conferred doctor's degrees on him, or perhaps seclude himself in a monastery on account of holding the honorary monk title?

"In Lech Walesa's belief each of these possibilities was to have been terrifying enough for the majority of the voters to keep them from voting. But now that these expectations have not come even partly true, the question arises whether Walesa is going to fulfill his public announcement or declare that he magnanimously forgives the nation its so high a turnout in the elections," the daily asked in a mocking conclusion.

PZPR POLITBURO LAUDS ELECTIONS, CEMA DOCUMENTS

LD191805 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course taken by the electoral campaign and by the elections to the people's councils. It was stated that a decisive majority of the public approached their participation in the democratic election of representatives to the authorities' local organizations with gravity and responsibility, as support for the process of stabilization, and as an expression of aspirations to social calm and accord. The Politburo expresses its high esteem for and thanks to the activists of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, the social organizations and all those whose work contributed to the preparation and smooth course of the elections.

The Politburo considered and fully approved the attitude adopted by the delegation headed by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the economic session of the CEMA member-states at the highest level. The Politburo completely approved the documents adopted by the session and at the same time made it incumbent on the party echelons and government bodies to implement them consistently.

The Politburo assessed the course and results of the official friendship visit by the party and state delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. The Politburo also considered the fundamental issues and conclusions that follow from the second national meeting between trade union representatives and leaders of the party and the government.

RFE COMMENTS ON PRZEMYK TRIAL CRITICIZED

LD191755 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The second week of the trial concerning the death of Grzegorz Przemyk has ended. The public is being extensively informed about the course of the trial. Respect for the court and the special character of the case are the reason for domestic journalists' distinct restraint when it comes to commenting on the course of the trial. The Warsaw trial also occupies a good deal of time in the programs of the Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish, especially in the programs of Radio Free Europe.

Facts and events are thin on the ground here, but to make up for this there are a lot of opinions. RFE's propaganda line on this issue is well known, Jerzy Nowomiejski writes in an article entitled "As Munich Sees It," which appears in today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Grzegorz Przemyk was murdered, tortured, butchered, beaten up in bestial fashion -- depending on the situation -- by the militia, and there can be no doubt over this. The Munich radio station announced this as early as the day after Przemyk's death, and has been adhering consistently to this line. It is dictated by the political interests of RFE itself, its American patrons and the domestic opposition milieus. This is obvious and does not need to be justified at greater length. But it is worthwhile taking a look at how RFE implements its propaganda assumptions.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY cites several examples chosen to illustrate the manner in which RFE depicts the Warsaw trial for its listeners. This radio station also refers frequently to the Western press in its broadcasts. Its favorite press organs, Jerzy Nowomiejski writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, of course include the West German newspapers, since they are best-qualified when it comes to Polish matters.

On 15 June this year RFE, quoting FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, broadcast this sentence: A well-known activist committed to the defense of the imprisoned, views the trial as her friends do -- as a political trial. This is not something we have only just learned about. From the very beginning it was not a matter in this case of discovering the truth, of discovering and punishing the guilty, but a political action aimed against the militia, against state authorities, at all costs, the author writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. But while we are on the subject of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, in order for justice to be done let us quote another opinion the paper put out in the same issue and which RFE of course overlooked: Many things now indicate that the court desires to uncover the truth.

GLEMP CALLS FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC162052 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Radom, Poland, June 16 (AFP) -- The primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, today called for the release of all political prisoners in Poland, during an open air service at Radom, south of Warsaw. "We have too many political prisoners in Poland, we are too poor to allow ourselves this luxury, and it serves no purpose," he told a congregation of some 20,000 to 40,000 people. He condemned "the atmosphere of represssion which reigns (in Poland) where the sole fact of showing behavior hostile to the authorities leads to sanctions" and called for release of all political prisoners. According to the latest official figures, there are currently 601 political prisoners in Poland.

Cardinal Glemp did not mention tomorrow's municipal elections in Poland. Opposition figures have called for a mass boycott, but the church has not made any comment on them.

The 89 Polish bishops were meeting in Radom for an episcopal conference today. Some 40 of them will celebrate mass here tomorrow to celebrate the 500th anniversary of St. Casimir, patron saint of the Poland and Lithuania.

REPORT ON EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

LD181902 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Communique of the 201st plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate]

[Excerpts] The Polish Episcopate met in Radom for its 201st plenary conference on 15 and 16 June 1984. It debated under the chairmanship of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland.

When discussing the gereral social situation in Poland, particular bishops expressed their unease over the number of new politically-motivated arrests. Such a situation gives rise to new tensions and does not bring a state of social peace any nearer. Despite these difficulties, the Polish Episcopate is unflagging in its efforts to achieve a full solution of the problems of the political prisoners. In order to be healed, the situation calls for the creation of a new political climate to remove the sources of tensions and repressions.

The pilgrimage movement was discussed broadly. The bishops state that all pilgrimages, especially those on foot, have an exclusively religious and penitential character. That is why their participants act in accord with the instructions of the leaders of the pilgrimage. The bishops express the hope that both the traditional and new pilgrimages organized by the competent ecclesiastical authorities will not be subject to restrictions on the part of the administrative authorities.

URBAN ON ACTIVITIES OF FORMER UNION CHAIRMAN

LD191846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In its latest issue TU I TERAZ publishes an article by Jan Rem [pen name of Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman] entitled "Jam" ["Konfitury"] concerning the present activities of Stefan Bratkowski, former chairman of the former Union of Polish Journalists, who has been making great efforts to get arrested for 2 and 1/2 years. Jan Rem explains in the article why he will not assist in Bratkowski's attempts to get arrested and will not give guarantees to the prosecutor's office for Bratkowski's behavior when under arrest. [sentence as heard]

WARSAW DECRIES U.S. CUSTOMS' ACTIONS ON VESSEL

LD191733 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Jerzy Gorski, PAP correspondent in the United States, has filed a very unpleasant dispatch: In the port of Newark, used by Polish vessels for many years, an incident occurred recently which bears all the hallmarks of a raid on the vessel and its crew. At the same time this is tantamount to violation of the elementary norms of conduct of the U.S. Customs Service.

A special squad of the Customs Office boarded the Polish vessel Stefan Starzynski and carried out an operation that should have been a customs inspection but turned out to be an action to intimidate and humiliate the Polish seamen. Force was used against the captain and the vessel's documents, which according to law are not subject to any control checks by representatives of a third-party state, were taken away from him -- grabbed from his hand. During the brutal operation customs seals put on the containers earlier by other American customs officiers were torn from the containers, and this gave the crew additional difficulties in subsequent U.S. ports. The Polish seamen feel, the correspondent states, that this action was an insult to personal dignity, and a brutal interference in internal affairs that were of no concern to anyone, save the vessel and its owner.

PPR-PRC CONSULAR CONVENTION TALKS HELD IN WARSAW

LD192257 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun (PAP) -- The second round (?of talks on) the question of concluding a consular convention between the PPR and the PRC Governments has been held in Warsaw. The Polish delegation was headed by Stanislaw Pichla, director of the Consular Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese delegation was headed by Liu Qingyou, director of the Consular Affairs Department.

The agreed text of the convention was initialled on 18 June and will soon be signed. The convention will be ratified by the State Council. Taking part in the initialling ceremony were Ernest Kucza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Yu Hongliang, the PRC ambassador.

The implementation of the decisions contained in the convention will contribute to the further all-round development of relations between Poland and China, and it will also ensure the protection of the rights and interests of Polish citizens in China and Chinese citizens in Poland.

KIM IL-SONG DELEGATION CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu-Kim 18 June Talks

AU191005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/84 -- On June 18 official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in Bucharest.

Participating in the talks, for Romania: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Iftode, Romanian ambassador in Pyongyang.

For Korea: Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, Yi Cong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the DPR of Korea, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of foreign affairs, Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, Yi Chong-mok, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Cho Jong-kuk, Democratic Korea's ambassador in Bucharest.

Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in this frame as well a warm welcome to Kim Il-song, stressing that his visit to Romania was a very important moment in the history of the Romanian-Korean good relations. At the same time, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at meeting again Kim Il-song, at continuing on the occasion the traditional summit dialogue which had a decisive role in providing everlasting foundations to the bilateral relations, in the steady development of the collaboration between the two parties and countries, in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

In his behalf and in behalf of the members of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song thanked for the invitation extended to visit Romania, for the very warm reception extended to them, showing that he saw that as a telling proof of the feelings of esteem, friendship and solidarity the Korean and Romanian peoples cherish for each other. Kim Il-song expressed his great satisfaction at meeting Nicolae Ceausescu again, at resuming the fruitful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest, at examining and establishing together the ways of further promoting the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song conducted a first round of talks and informed each other of the activity and preoccupations of the two parties as well as of the progress of the socialist construction in the two countries and exchanged views on essential aspects related to the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the Democratic Korea. Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the dedicated work carried out by the Romanian people for implementation of the targets in the current five-year plan, in the programme for construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society and to devote new achievements to the 40th celebration of the country's liberation and to the 13th Congress of the RCP.

In turn, Kim Il-song presented the successes the Korean people achieved in fulfilling the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the socialist construction of the country.

Looking into the stage attained by and the prospects of the Romanian-Korean relations, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song pointed out with satisfaction that in recent years these relations witnessed continuous expansion and enrichment, in the spirit of the understandings reached by the two party and state leaders. They pointed out the joint resolve that in tune with the good relations existing between the two parties action be taken to improve further the standard of the Romanian-Korean economic collaboration, setting out from the wide possibilities offered by the national economies of the two countries and from the priorities in their programmes for economic and social develop - ment. The sides expressed the wish to expand, upon a long-term basis, the cooperation and specialization in production, and to enhance and diversify their trade. At the same time they agreed on an intensification of ties in the fields of science, education as well as other domains of activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song established that the members of the two delegations would examine, during the visit, the ways and concrete means to amplify the Romanian-Korean collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, according to the orientations and understandings established at summit level.

The sides considered that a sustained development of the relations between Romania and the Democratic Korea, setting out from fully equal rights, mutual esteem, respect and advantage favours both peoples, their progress and prosperity as well as the construction of the new society in the two countries and the cause of independence, socialism and peace.

Talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Kim Il-song Lays Wreath

AU191145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1107 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Korean party and state leader Kim Il-song laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and the homeland, for socialism in Bucharest in the morning of June 19. Homage was also paid to the fighters for the attainment of the Romanian people's lofty ideals by the other members of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ceremony was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Lt Gen. Vasile Milea, member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff. After the wreath laying, a minute's silence was observed.

Andrei Meets Foreign Minister

AU191429 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPR of Korea, on June 19. During the talks, in light of the indications made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, they approached problems related to the development of the ties of collaboration and friendship between Romania and the Democratic Korea as well as certain international aspects.

Dascalescu-Kang Song-san Talk

AU191735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, and Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, conducted talks in the morning of June 19, in Bucharest.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem, were attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials.

For Korea, attending were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the DPR of Korea, Yo Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, other Korean officials.

In keeping with the understanding reached by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, during the talks, the way was examined in which the decisions made during the summit dialogue were put into practice, as well as the development prospects of the Romanian-Korean relations in highly important prospects of the Romanian-Korean relations in highly important sectors for the two countries' economies.

The joint wish was expressed to take better advantage of the two countries' economic potential, to further develop the cooperation in production, to expand and diversify mutual goods exchanges. In this respect, specific modalities were agreed upon for the intensification of the relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, and guidelines were set for a long-term development of the mutually advantageous economic collaboration to the benefit of the two friendly countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

Premier Visits Exhibition

AU191923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with the other Korean officials accompanying Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, on his official visit of friendship to Romania, visited on June 19 afternoon the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The guests were accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, by other Romanian officials.

The visit started at the exhibition "Proofs of the Affection, High Esteem and Profound Valuation Enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, of the Ample Relations of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Romanian People and the Peoples of Other Countries". The hosts also presented exhibits that illustrated telling moments of the Romanian people's history. At the end of the visit, the Korean premier signed the visitors' book.

The same day, Kang Song-san, accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, visited the Kinescope Enterprise in Bucharest. The Korean premier assessed highly the technical and qualitative level of the units' makes and wished the collectivity of working people there ever more successes.

Ceausescu-Kim Talks Continue

AU191948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, continued on Tuesday, June 19, in Bucharest.

During the talks, concern was expressed over the high tension in the international life, outcome of the imperialist policies of force and dictate, of interference in the internal affairs of other states, of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence, the maintenance of previous hotbeds of conflict and the emergence of new ones, of the unprecedented intensification of the arms race and the worsening of the world recession.

It was stressed, that under the circumstances, firm action should be taken to lessen tension in the international life, to resume the policy of detente, of collaboration and respect of national independence. By common agreement, it was assessed that the cardinal issues of our days were the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all and the safeguarding of peace. During the talks, developments in the geographical areas where Romania and the DPR of Korea are located, were analyzed.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to his country's concern over the very serious situation in Europe, as the United States started emplacing medium-range missiles in some West European countries and the Soviet Union subsequently passed to the application of the announced nuclear countermeasures. Emphasis was placed on the need for everything possible to be done for the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations, in view of reaching an agreement for the complete elimination of medium range missiles and then of any nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over.

President Kim Il-song emphasized that the settlement of the state of serious tension in the Korean peninsula and the removal of the danger of a new war was one of the key issues of securing peace in Asia and the world over, an essential prerequisite for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Recalled in this frame was the new proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding the unfolding of tripartite negotiations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. and the South-Korean authorities, with emphasis on the outstanding importance of the settlement of the problems of concluding the peace agreement between the DPR of Korea and the United States and of the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea as well as the endorsement of a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South, through the opposed tripartite negotiations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the Romanian People's solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle and stressed the active support to the proposals articulated by Kim Il-song for the reunification and building of an independent and peaceful Korea, for his recent initiatives regarding the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula and the beginning of tripartite talks, in view of peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Korean issue.

On approaching other major aspects of international life, emphasis was placed on the need for solving all inter-state disputes only by peaceful, negotiated means. It was stressed that it was on the basis and in that spirit that the problems in the Middle East had to be settled, in view of entrenching lasting and just peace in the region, as well as the conflict situations in Asia, Central America, Africa and other regions of the world.

During the talks, they highlighted that the deepening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries, the sharpening of the world economic crisis worsened still more the developing countries' situation. It was pointed out that under the circumstances the developing countries had to strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, to act more united in order to establish a joint strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries, in view of solving the grave problems of underdevelopment, of building the new economic order.

At the same time, it was considered that the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind called for the active participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system, in international life, with an ever more important role developing to the small and medium-sized countries, to the developing and non-aligned countries.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and regard.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TUNISIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

AU151900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Friday, June 15, the delegation of the Tunisian Union of Youth Organizations (UTOJ) led by Mohamed Ben Saad, secretary-general of the Union, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY].

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between President Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere reference was made to the good Romanian-Tunisian relations which have steadily been developing between the two countries and peoples, and in that context, between the youth in the two countries, with emphasis on the wish to expand and deepen them, in full accordance with the understandings reached during the Romanian-Tunisian summit dialogue.

The significance was highlighted of interchanges on a youth line as a factor of deepening the Romanian-Tunisian friendly links as well as the special importance, in the light of the international youth year -- a prestigious Romanian initiative for the expansion of cooperation among young people throughout the world in attaining the aspirations after peace, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, international understanding and collaboration, and the building of a new world economic order.

In connection with the current international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need for all states, all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, especially the youth to intensify their efforts in building a world of peace and understanding among all nations in the struggle against the imperialist policies of domination and inequity, for the assertion of the people's fundamental rights to a free and independent life.

The interview was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UCY, and Vasile Bontas, secretary of the CC of the UCY.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ISRAELI COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

AU181745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Mordekhay Tzipori, Israeli minister of communication, who is visiting our country. The guest expressed deep thanks for being received, and conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed to the prime minister warm greetings and best wishes.

During their talks, the sides discussed aspects of the development of bilateral relations and of the current international situation, particularly the issue of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Israeli minister expressed appreciation for the contribution and efforts made by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu in finding a comprehensive solution to the Mideast conflict.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted our country's consistent position on the ways and means of settling the Middle East situation peacefully, through negotiations. He stressed that an equitable and lasting peace in the area requires Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, a solution to the Palestinian people's problem based on recognition of that people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, and on the security and integrity of all the states in the area.

Thus, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that an international conference should be convened on the Middle East problem, sponsored by the United Nations and attended by all the interested sides, including the PLO, the Soviet Union, and the United States. He expressed the view that the only way of establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East is through negotiations designed to settle the conflict in the area. That would serve the interests of all peoples in the area, and the cause of international peace and understanding.

The meeting was attended by Israeli Ambassador to Bucahrest Tzvi Brosh.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF PANAMA MEETS DOBRIN, GIOSAN

AU182009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/6/1984 -- Aristides Royo, former president of the Republic of Panama, who is paying a visit to Romania, had an interview, on June 18, with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

The same day, the guest met with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian parliament. He also had an interview with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF National Council, as well as with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

During the talks, the major concerns of the SDUF for the translation into life of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policies were set forth, as well as the parliamentarian organization and activity in Romania, the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the country's economic and social development. The exchange of views on the Romanian-Panamanian relations disclosed the joint interest in the expansion and diversification of bilateral collaboration, in a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between the two peoples. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

ZAMBIAN MINING MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU161238 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- On Friday, June 15, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, received Basil Kabwe, minister of mines of the Republic of Zambia. In keeping with the Romanian-Zambian decisions and understandings convenanted at top level, questions related to the further development and deepening of the economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zambia in the mining industry and in other domains of mutual interest were approached during the interview.

Ioan Lazarescu, Romanian minister of mines, and Basil Kabwe, minister of mines of the Republic of Zambia, analysed the way the actions of scientific, technical and industrial collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zambia were carried out, as well as their development prospects on mutually advantageous terms.

The two ministers signed a document which records the results of the talk.

The Zambian minister also had interview with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ioan Folea, minister of geology. The guest also visited economic units in the country and in the capital city.

BERLINGUER DEATH BRINGS DEEP REGRET, SORROW

AU131040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 13 Jun 84

["A Prominent Personality of the Italian Political Life as Well as of the International Communist and Working Class Movement" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1984 -- The communist and working class in Romania have learned with deep regret and sorrow of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, a prominent personality of the Italian working class and political life, as well as of the international communist and working class movement, reads a homage-paying article headed as above, run by SCINTEIA on June 13.

Showing that the feelings shared by the entire Romanian people have been mirrored by the telegram of condolence Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, addressed to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, newspaper reads:

The death of Enrico Berlinguer is a great loss to the Italian Communists, to the Italian people, to the progressive and revolutionary forces everywhere. Berlinguer's life and activity blended organically with the history of the working class, of the Italian Communists' party. Continuing the deeply renewing work of Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti and Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer grew as a revolutionary militant in the school of traditions of the Italian Communist Party, a school that has been consistently militating to safeguard the fundamental interests of the working masses, that organized the bold fight against fascism, for Italy's liberation, for implementation of the aspirations after freedom, independence and social progress nurtured by the people.

Reminding that Enrico Berlinguer held responsible functions in the PCI leadership, SCINTEIA notes: His qualities as a revolutionary militant, his self denial and devotion to the cause of the party earned him the esteem and valuation of all Communists of all the progressive forces in the country and the respect of all the Italian people. Over all these years the Italian Communist Party initiated and organized great actions in view of achieving renewing structural changes in the political, social and economic life, asserting itself as a strong national force. In this struggle Enrico Berlinguer made an important contribution to strengthening the might and unity of the party and enhancing its influence and prestige with the masses.

Throughout its activity the PCI and its leadership followed the objective demand to take into account the concrete historical, national and social features of Italy. Setting out from an in-depth analysis of the Italian realities and from a creative application of the theoretical principles, the Italian Communist Party worked to find original and most adequate answers to the complex problems posed by the development of the Italian society, and worked out its revolutionary goals in the progess towards socialism. In this spirit a policy of ample dialogue, alliances and collaboration with the other parties of the working class has been devised and promoted, based on understanding and convergence with all the democratic and progressive forces in the country, the PCI working firmly to consolidate the unity of action of all the working people and of all the progressive forces in Italy. All these have helped the PCI to assert itself as a fundamental political force in Italy's political life.

At the same time the PCI, that for more than a decade was headed by Enrico Berlinguer, earned a well-deserved prestige for the activity carried out on an international plane in view of strengthening the unity and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties. The Italian Communist Party earned appreciation of the international communist and working class movement owing to its firm and consistent stance favouring promotion of new-type relations based on fully equal rights, and the right of each party to establish autonomously and self-dependently its political line, the ways and means as well as the domestic and international policy as a safe base for development of wide solidarity of all the forces promoting social progress. With a growing communist movement, Enrico Berlinguer would say, this unity takes a new shape; it has to be based on acknowledgement of the variety of ways and forms of struggle and socialist construction, on autonomy and responsibility of each party, on the sovereignty and independence of each socialist state.

The stances of the Italian Communist Party and of its leadership with Enrico Berlinguer at head enjoy the special valuation of the world public opinion in the struggle to safeguard peace in Europe and throughout the world, to remove the nuclear danger, for security, detente and understanding between peoples. People know the initiatives of the PCI and its general secretary aimed at organization of national actions against fielding of the new nuclear missiles in Italy and Europe and the demarche, widely reverberated on an international plane, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Communists and the whole people in Romania share fully the Italian Communists' and working people's grief at the heavy loss suffered with the death of Berlinguer that they have known to be a good friend of our country, of the Romanian people. As well known, the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party have established lasting relations of friendship and collaboration that develop to mutual interest and to that of the cause of rapprochement and understanding between the Romanian and Italian peoples, and to the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

An essential part in this respect has been played by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Enrico Berlinguer, that have proved to be an important factor in an unflinching promotion of the fruitful collaboration between our parties, between Romania and Italy, and of strengthening the solidarity of the international communist and working-class movement. The last such interview was in Bucharest, in December last year; proceeding in a warm atmosphere of sincere friendship, the interview highlighted that views converged on a wide range of important problems regarding peace safeguarding and the international life in general; as stressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, it highlighted "the good relations between our parties that work -- under different circumstances -- on the same line both as concerns development of the relations between our peoples and the collaboration between Romania and Italy, and solving the complex international problems, to the interest of each nation, and for a policy of peace, and independence of each people, of wide collaboration among all the states in the world, irrespective of social system.

In conclusion the article run by SCINTEIA reads: At this time of grief the Romanian Communists are by the side of the Italian Communist Party and of the Italian democratic and progressive forces, manifesting their full solidarity and the belief that in the spirit of the latest congress of the PCI the Italian Communists will consolidate their unity to help implementing the aspirations after progress, democracy and socialism nurtured by the working people, after promotion of a policy of independence, security, collaboration and peace.

The high homage paid by the Romanian Communists, by our people to Berlinguer is expressed by the firm resolve to work for a continuous strengthening of the ties of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PCI, between the two peoples, in tune with the noble ideals of communism and the imperatives of peace and progress throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

AU161240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- Higher technological and qualitative standards of products, lower consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, of energy and fuel, lower production costs, higher productivity and efficiency of economic activities -- topical questions in the Romanian economy were approached during a working visit RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the exhibition site in the capital city on June 15.

He was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Premier Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu as well as by Ion M. Nicolae and Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime ministers.

During the new dialogue he conducted with executives and experts of economic ministries, industrial units, research institutes and enterprises, President Nicolae Ceausescu analysed how those objectives were being attained, just as the results scored in such domains as wood working, manufacture of building materials, extractive industry and geology. Emphasis was placed on the concern for the application of modern and original highly efficient technologies and for higher qualitative standards of products with a view to raising the competitivity of Romanian exportables, for lower specific consumption of raw and subsidiary materials and for the diversification of products.

President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that automated production lines be introduced in woodworking and construction materials enterprises allowing for a higher productivity and high-quality products.

As for oil and mining industries and geology the need was stressed for intensified efforts to develop and modernize these branches, to exploit new deposits. The RCP and Romanian state leader requested that a programme be elaborated for a complete and efficient mechanization of work in the underground as well as a research programme so that all products connected with the mining industry should be manufactured in this country. During the visit questions were also analysed related to increasing oil and gas reserves by intensifying geological tappings and using oil ultimate recovery factors in old deposits. The visit highlighted the possibilities of the Romanian economy to improve the quality and technical performances of products.

Ceausescu: Improve Industry

AU161900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu continued on June 16 the analysis he started making at the exhibition site in the capital city the previous day with regard to the activity in key sectors of the Romanian industry for improving the quality of products and raising their competitively in the foreign market, reducing raw materials, fuel and energy consumption and steadily increasing economic efficiency.

The analysis covered two branches of the national ecoromy -- the light industry and the chemical industry, which have particularly important tasks to fulfil as regards higher quality and efficiency. Assessing the concerns and achievements of working people in those domains, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the managerial staff and experts to take firmer action for the capitalization of reserves in each production unit.

In the light industry, priority should be given to improving the tructure of production and its quality, raising the raw material capitalization degree, expanding automation and bettering fabrication technologies so that this year as well as next year the production growth as a whole be provided by higher productivity.

In the chemical industry, emphasis was placed on the generalization of the experience acquired in cutting down consumption, raising productivity and turning recoverable materials to best account, in relation to which a programme was examined for the intensification of that action, on the diversification of production and reduction of imports and, in that respect, on the special contribution of scientific research to developing and updating the Romanian chemistry.

On this visit the RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Constanin Dascalescu, Stefan Birlea, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu, and Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARMS IN OLT, TELEORMAN, GIURGIU

AU151858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- On Friday, June 15, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid a working visit to farm units in Olt, Teleorman and Giurgiu counties. Accompanying him were Ion Dinca, Ion Radu, Silviu Curticeanu and Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry.

Aspects were surveyed on the occasion related to cultures' vegetation, the preparations for cereal harvesting, the course of other seasonal operation. Measures were set for a thorough organization of all activities in agriculture, for as good as possible crops. Special attention was paid to the steps taken by local party and state bodies, experts, working people to make best use of the arable land in the south of the country, perform high-quality land melioration operations, implement irrigation programmes.

The harvesting preparations were also analysed during the dialogue the RCP and Romanian state leader conducted with cooperative farmers, mechanical workers and workers of the state farms in that part of the county. Being appreciative of the activity so far of the people working in agriculture President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended measures to ensure a proper operation of farm machinery throughout the harvesting campaign, the clearing of the field and the sowing of double crops, and requested the decisionmaking factors to act operatively for a proper storage of crops. Emphasis was placed on harvesting without losses and continuing tending operations at a sustained rate, all field workers being called upon to do everything possible to ensure a harvesting campaign without losses.

MEETING, MINISTER MARK MILITIA ANNIVERSARY

AU121207 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 9 June carries on page 5 a 700-word report on a festive meeting held at the Culture Club of the Ministry of the Interior [date not given] to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the militia in Romania. The meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, and was opened by Interior Minister George Homostean, who "highlighted the importance of the establishment of the militia bodies by the party." The participants are said to have sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu, in which they pledge to "devote all our energies to unflaggingly implementing the party policies," and "vigilantly defend the material and spiritual wealth of our socialist society."

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 8 June carries on page 5 a 1,600-word article by Interior Minister George Homostean devoted to the same event. The author states that under the constant supervision of the party and with the support of the masses, the militia bodies are "faithfully and devotedly serving the interests of the people and of socialism." In keeping with the party secretary general's guidelines, the militia focuses primarily on crime prevention, for which purpose it actively contributes to political-educational actions designed to "convince each citizen of his responsibility to strictly observe the law, the norms of social behavior, discipline, and order." While concentrating on the prevention of crime, the minister says, the militia also takes very firm measures against "criminal and parasitic elements whose way of life contravenes the norms of socialist ethics and equity and who engage in profiteering, smuggling, and trafficking with gold and foreign currency."

The minister's article ends with pledges on behalf of the militia similar to those contained in the above message to Nicolae Ceausescu.

DIZDAREVIC AT EEC COOPERATION COUNCIL SESSION

LD191040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1020 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Luxembourg, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The session of the council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community (EEC) has been evaluated as successful by both sides. A step forward has been made in building conditions for larger and more versatile cooperation, particularly for some of its longer-terms forms, Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, said here today (Tuesday) while summing up the results of the 2d session of the ministerial-level council here yesterday (Monday).

Dizdarevic listed, first of all, industry, agriculture, science and technology, and transport as fields in which forthcoming were more intensive relations with the European Ten. He especially drew attention to the forthcoming financial arrangements which, he said, would cover Yugoslav development projects and, thus, raise that form of cooperation to a higher level and a more lasting foundation.

Dizdarevic set out Yugoslavia's conviction that solid foundations had been laid for further various forms of economic and financial cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC).

Holds Talks

LD191406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Luxembourg, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The promotion of mutual economic cooperation was in the focus of the talks Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic had today, Tuesday, with high-ranking officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) and of Greece and Luxembourg.

Possibilities for stimulating Yugoslav exports to the EEC and in this way eliminating Yugoslavia's existing trade imbalance with the "Ten" were devoted special attention in the talks with European Commission President and Vice-President Gaston Thorn and Wilhelm Hafercamp, respectively. The problem of international debts and the general straining of the international political and economic situation were also discussed.

During the meeting with State Secretary in the Greek Foreign Ministry Theodoros Pangalos, Dizdarevic, among other things, pointed up the necessity of checking the downward trend recorded in economic cooperation between the two countries since Greece's admission to the EEC.

In the talks with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Lesch, both sides positively assessed the development of bilateral cooperation and urged its further promotion.

Dizdarevic, who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the current council for Yugoslavia-EEC cooperation session, is due back in Belgrade tonight.

Returns From Luxembourg

LD192125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic returned home today from Luxembourg where he headed a Yugoslav delegation to the second session of the Yugoslavia-European Economic Community Cooperation Council.

TOURIST OFFICIAL ON SOVIET CANCELLATION

AU191410 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A press conference for domestic and foreign journalists has been held in the International Press Center which dealt with preparations for this years' tourist season. However, the news on the cancellation of some tourist trips to Yugoslavia by Soviet tourist agencies was at the center of attention. Gordana Buncic has prepared a report:

Foreign journalists were especially interested in the reasons for and consequences of the cancellation of Yugoslav tourist tours by Soviet tourist agencies. According to the representatives of our tourist economy, what is involved are some disagreements between Yugoslav and Soviet tourist agencies, and therefore the problems will be solved at that level. On whether this is the first time such a thing has happened, Ivan Avzner, secretary of the General Association for Tourism, replied to foreign journalists.

[Begin Avzner recording] I think that this is more or less a normal occurrence in the business world. We have certain cancellations within the agreed capacities from other markets every year. Thus there is a certain reduction this year, that is, complete cancellation of some groups from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia. Our travel agencies have already taken certain measures with a view to clarifying this, to seeing exactly what the reasons for it are, whether what is involved is discontent. They are probably not satisfied with some tours. We are going to change this, and I believe that Soviet tourists will come to Yugoslavia normally in the future as they used to. [end recording]

BALKAN COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN BELGRADE

LD192036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Some 50 industrial co-production and specialisation experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia began talks here today (Tuesday) on ways of promoting this form of economic cooperation in the Balkans and in third markets.

Opening the meeting, which was attended by the participant countries' ambassadors to Yugoslavia and the Albanian ambassador in Belgrade, President of the Yugoslav Committee for Energy and Industry Rade Pavlovic stressed that different social systems can pose no obstacle to cooperation. He added that efforts aimed at promoting cooperation and turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and friendship must be motivated especially on account of these differences.

The heads of the participating delegations said at the opening that a major breakthrough in trade and overall economic cooperation among the Balkan states is closely linked to [words indistinct] in their cooperation in industrial co-production and specialisation.

Cooperation in this field, it was said, has considerably lagged behind the Balkan neighbours' interests and potentialities.

The majority of participants said that these complex forms of economic links can be developed with the greatest success in the sectors which form the backbone of these countries' economic development. In this connection, they cited electronics, computers, energy, machine building, telecommunications, agricultural machinery and traffic.

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU192027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES) 19/6/1984 -- At the Balkan expert meeting on manysided industrial cooperation in the Balkans, in the first plenary session, Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception was set forth regarding a manysided Balkan collaboration in various domains and the transformation of this region into a zone of peace and cooperation, of understanding and good neighborhood, without nuclear weapons and foreign military troops. The Romanian chief delegate, Constantin Onacea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, pointed to Romania's conviction that the setting in of a climate of confidence and cooperation in the Balkans could only result from an active cooperation between all the states in that region, on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to force and the threat of force, peaceful settlement of disputes.

The speaker pointed out that Romania was for the promotion of any forms of cooperation, suitable to all the states in the region, and for the adoption of measures to foster Balkan manysided industrial cooperation. To this end, Romania holds the view that it would be useful to set up a liaison bureau to promote industrial cooperation in the Balkans and to find other means to further develop it on multiple planes.

POLISARIO DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SAWPY

LD191757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 19 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The general deterioration in international affairs has a particularly adverse effect on the developing countries, and on liberation and emancipation processes in the world, assessed delegations of the Polisario Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro] and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance here today.

The delegations, headed by Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz and President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Marjan Rozic, warned that various pressures, including economic, political and ideological, are most frequently caused by global or regional pretensions and big power and bloc policy.

The two sides expressed deep concern over the escalation of wars in many hotbeds of crises such as the Near and Middle East (particularly the Gulf), the Caribbean and Central America, and North-West Africa.

The Polisario and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance representatives assessed the internationalization of these conflicts as very dangerous since this hinders the search for just and lasting solutions and may have unforeseeable consequences on world peace and security.

During the talks, Mohamed Abdelaziz, who is the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), reiterated his readiness to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict with Morocco through direct negotiations. He underlined, however, that the armed struggle will be continued until Morocco shows that it is prepared to implement the resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations which envisage a political solution to the issue. The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance reiterated its solidarity with and support to the Saharan people and the Polisario Front.

HASANI RECEIVES PRC PROCURATORATE DELEGATION

AU141623 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday at the Palace of the Federation, Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Yang Yichen, PRC Procurator general, and members of a delegation of the PRC People's procuratorate who are visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Prosecutor's Office of Yugoslavia.

In a cordial and friendly talk the state of relations and cooperation between the two countries was discussed, as well as the opportunities that exist for further promoting comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

JULY CONFERENCE VIEWED BY SAWPY, PASOK OFFICIALS

LD192135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Athens, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Greece exchanged views here today (Tuesday) on preparations for the conference of Mediterranean progressive parties and movements in Belgrade on July 7-9.

In the exchange of views, Yugoslavia was represented by Velizar Skerovic, member of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency, and Greece by Akis Cohazopoulos, member of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Executive Bureau.

Skerovic and Cohazopoulos also conferred about the development of bilateral relations and cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on one hand and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement on the other.

In Athens, Skerovic met representative of the Communist Party of Greece and the Greek Communist Party (of the interior). They discussed the preparations for the forthcoming Belgrade conference.

USSR DELAYS INFORMING PUBLIC OF FLOODING

LD171511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- After dreadful weather conditions this spring that affected the Maritime Kray of the USSR, the large area of Russia between the Black and the Caspian seas, and the central European part of the country, heavy rainfalls and floods have also affected Buryatiya and the Chita oblasts -- the large area between Lake Baykal and the Soviet borders with Mongolia and China. In some parts, after sudden snowfalls that were 70 cm deep, rainfalls lasted for 7 days, raising the level of rivers by 3 or more meters. In places, swollen rivers reached the breadth of 20 km, flooding settlements, lines of communication, industrial complexes, and agricultural and forest plantations.

Bad weather started 2 weeks ago but the public was informed about it only after large-scale rescue operations were undertaken to evacuate population, forestry workers, and children in pioneer camps. The elements have caused great damage but there have been no reports of human casualties. Many settlements, forestry workings, and farms remain cut off by swollen rivers or are flooded.

DJURANOVIC MESSAGE TO GANDHI ON NONALIGNED, GULF

AU151506 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, in which Yugoslav stands are presented on the current international situation and the possibilities for the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, especially regarding the latest development of the conflict between Iraq and Iran and the escalation of the conflict in the Gulf.

The message was presented to Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi by Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador to India.

OFFICIAL PROTEST TO SWEDEN OVER HOSTILE MEDIA

LD191317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, today handed Mr Lennart Myrsten, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden, a Yugoslav Government protest note because of the anti-Yugoslav content of some recent Swedish radio and television programs. A serious concern of the Yugoslav government was expressed over the use of the aforementioned public information media for hostile propaganda against the SFRY. The demand was made to prevent a recurrence of such incidents in the interest of good bilateral cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

EDITOR OF SERBIAN LITERARY PERIODICAL RESIGNS

AU141848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A joint session of the Presidium of the Serbian Journalist Association and the Council of KNJIZEVNE NOVINE was held this afternoon. The session discussed the chief editor of this organ of Serbian writers.

Milutin Petrovic, who was elected chief and responsible editor by the Presidium of the Serbian Writers' Association following a competition, has submitted an irrevocable resignation, stressing that this (?was the only) way for KNJIZEVNE NOVINE to continue to be published.

Members of the Presidium accepted Milutin Petrovic's resignation and stressed that only the delegate assembly, scheduled for 23 June, can adopt a valid and comprehensive decision on the resignation of the chief and responsible editor and on the future of the periodical KNJIZEVNE NOVINE. The other candidate for the post of chief and responsible editor of KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, Simon Simonovic, who was not elected has sent a letter to the council asking it not to consider his candidacy any longer.

MACEDONIA TO BROADCAST IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

LD181744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Committee for Information and Propaganda to Foreign Countries has assessed that with its publication -- the MAKEDONIJA periodical and the Macedonian emigrants' almanac -- the Macedonian emigrants' society has achieved remarkable results in propaganda activity among Macedonian emigrants.

The committee gave a positive evaluation of the broadcasts by Radio Skopje and Radio Ohrid in foreign languages during the heights of the tourist season. These broadcasts help to affirm the cultural heritage and natural beauties of this part of our country. It was nevertheless pointed out that better organized activity was needed in this regard, as well as material assistance to the aforementioned radio stations, to ensure that these programs are not abandoned to enthusiasts alone.

Starting from today, Radio Skopje is broadcasting twice daily in English, German and Greek, giving information on road conditions in Macedonia, tourist news and so forth. Starting from 1 July, Radio Ohrid will begin 1-hour broadcasts in English, German and French.

CKREBIC, CHURCH OFFICIALS DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD192104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today received members of the Holy Episcopal Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church, lef by Patriarch German. Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, Veljko Markovic, member of the Serbian Presidency, and Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the commission for relations with religious communities, as well as synod members Metropolitan Jovan of Zagreb and Ljubljana, Bishop Stefan of Zica, Bishop Sava of Sumadija and Bishop Irinej of Nis also participated in the discussion.

Both sides assessed that relations between the state organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Orthodox Church are developing in a satisfactory manner and within the framework of the onstitution and the law, and that joint efforts are being made to promote mutual work. There was also discussion of a number of problems confronting the Serbian Orthodox Church in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and of unresolved issues relating to construction of a number of religious buildings in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Special attention was given to perceiving the opportunities for continuing the construction of the Saint Sava Church in Belgrade, which was begun before World War II. There was also mention of manifestations of abuse from nationalist positions by individuals in the Serbian Orthodox Church abroad. Mention was also made of cases of sectarian attitudes by organs and individuals in some environments toward the church and its legal rights, attitudes which do not accord with our self-managing and democratic system. Emphasis was also laid upon the need for further efforts to be exerted toward establishing appropriate forms of cooperation between the Serbian and Macedonian Orthodox churches.

At the end of the talks, readiness was expressed by both sides to resolve more rapidly, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect and with consistent application of the constitutional and legal guidelines, those issues of interest for the social community and for the Serbian Orthodox Church which were raised.

MAMULA ENDS VISIT TO ZAGREB MILITARY SITES

LD152043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today ended a 3-day working visit to various military units and institutions of the Zagreb Military District territorial defense headquarters and engineering training center in Karlovac.

During these meetings and talks on defense matters and the development of military units and headquarters Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula asked about the implementation of training and education and looked around training grounds and shooting ranges which the units have built with their own manpower and resources.

Accompanied by his hosts, Colonel General Zorko Canadi, commander of the Zagreb Military District, and Lieutenant Colonel General Martin Spegelj, commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, he visited garrisons in the area of the communities of the Karlovac and Rijeka municipalities, where he met representatives of the sociopolitical communities of the region.

CROATIA-SLOVENIA SELF-DEFENSE EXERCISE HELD

LD180237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Kocevje, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the community of Rijeka municipalities as well as the municipalities of Delnice and Kocevje, a joint exercise was held today to test the mobilization readiness of all the forces of the all-people's defense. The exercise was not announced beforehand and it was the first time that the Presidencies of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Slovenia had organized an exercise in this way. According to the information released by the republican committee for information of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, first assessments of the exercise point to a high degree of preparedness to carry out the tasks of defense and self-protection. The working people, citizens, and inhabitants of these municipalities and local communities, as well as organizations of associated labor and other social subjects have proved that nothing can really surprise them.

A special exercise was carried out to test the way in which preparations in both republics are being coordinated and to determine guidelines for their strengthening, promotion and coordination. At the same time the exercise proved that similar exercises should not in future be planned or announced beforehand since this way of testing defense and self-protection readiness is much more realistic, more practical, and could serve as a concrete basis for further development of defense and self-protecting activity.

MAMULA MEETS CIVIC DEFENSE COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD192024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received a delegation of the Civil Defense Council, led by Colonel General Ivan Miskovic, today, in connection with 20 June Civil Protection Day. The guests briefed the federal secretary on the results achieved by civil protection and on the tasks ahead to organize it further and involve it in an all-round way in all self-protection actions in society.

Informing Admiral Mamula about the working nature of this year's activities dedicated to Civil Protection Day, General Miskovic pointed in particular to the tasks relating to involving all subjective forces in order to make civil protection as capable as possible of carrying out its tasks.

During the conversation, attention was drawn to the need to take further stock of the place and role of civil protection in exceptional situations, and in connection with this, to take further stock of the specific activities which individuals, collectives and units would undertake in these conditions.

There was also discussion of the forms of cooperation which have been implemented between the Armed Forces and civil protection, and of the opportunities for joint activities in the period ahead to be even more substantive.

Congratulating all protagonists of civil protection on the holiday, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula said that it is the task of all subjects of society, including the Armed Forces, civil protection and sociopolitical communities to develop, in defense as a whole against possible wartime destruction or destruction due to natural disasters, all those activities concerning protection of human lives and material goods, and to do so in a long-term, planned and persistent manner.

Laying stress upon the role of civil protection in the overall concept of our doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Admiral Mamula underlined that further specific initiatives are expected such as will help to fulfill the current and forthcoming tasks in the sphere of self-protection organization.

CIVIL PROTECTION DAY MARKED BY STATEMENT, DRILL

LD192302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Civil protection as an integral part of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is at the same time an integral part of our overall preparations for defense and protection and also an inseparable part of all-people's resistance in the event of an aggression. Significant results have been achieved in the development, professional training and organization of civil protection in the whole country. We all have an obligation to maintain this course of its development in future. This was stated by Colonel General Ivan Miskovic, president of the council for civil protection, in his statement to TANJUG given on the occasion of 20 June -- Civil Protection Day.

At present there are about 3 million working people and citizens in the civil protection units and command posts. According to Miskovic this is a respectable force not only because of the numbers but above all because it is highly organized in every section of our society, in local communities, work organizations, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical organizations. As a result of the high degree of organization our civil protection has become an adequate political, moral and material force. This also means that the question of the way in which it is professionally developed, directed and used is not only the classical question of military defense but is primarily a political one too.

It is not in the character of civil protection to be passive. It should constantly be oriented toward real tasks of rescuing people and material goods in the broadest sense of the word. It is for this reason that units and command posts of civil protection must be permanently ready to set the tone of and guidelines for the substance and forms of work in conjunction with sociopolitical organizations, above all with the SAWP. In this way civil protection will best serve our society's needs in peacetime and in the event of a war.

Speaking about the role of civil protection in a possible war, when apart from conventional weapons new kinds of means of mass destruction such as nuclear, chemical, biological and similar weapons would also be used, which would cause enormous casualties among the civilian population, Miskovic said that the possibility of such a development of war devolves new complex tasks on civil protection. His opinion is that we are capable of opposing such means of destruction. He stressed that this assessment is based not only on experience gained so far on estimates, but above all on developed scientific work in civil protection.

In recent years a great number of members of civil protection units and command posts have undergone appropriate professional training. Besides, a great number of citizens have also been trained and it is therefor clear that here we are talking about a broader social action in which a decisive role is not and cannot be played by professional bodies alone but also by sociopolitical organizations, the SAWP in particular, which would bring the problems of protection and rescuing nearer to our working people and citizens, develop their conscience and mobilize them with regard to the vital and specific question of rescuing and evacuating people in different situations in which they and our society could find themselves.

Practical forms of training are being used to train the units and commands of civil protection, and this has produced obvious results. Progress has also been made in relation to the way in which legal questions of civil protection have been regularized and top state organs have adopted significant decisions in this connection.

In the next period, Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the council for civil protection, said at the end of his statement, we will have to fight for higher quality, for carrying out new tasks more rapidly and for engaging members of civil protection in the tasks of economic stabilization in a positive way. Further development of civil protection, Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the council for civil protection, said, must be oriented in such a way that the mass character of civil protection and its organized activity ensure and complement the resistance and quality of all-people's defense. These are the goals we must strive for in the future.

Belgrade Exercise Planned

LD181928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to the information by the Belgrade City Information Center a joint observation, reporting and civil protection system exercise under the title Zastita-84 [Protection-84] will be held in Belgrade on 19 and 20 June. Within the context of this exercise and in connection with the SFRY Civil Protection Day an exercise of alerting and sheltering the population will be held on Wednesday, 20 June.

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY; PROBLEMS REMAIN

LD191717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 19 Jun 84

[By Dusan Reljic]

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The semi-annual analysis of the Yugoslav economy's performance will, judging from the already evident trends, offer further encouraging signs in terms of more favourable conditions for overcoming a several-year-level crisis. The 4.3 percent increase in industrial production in the first four months of this year over the same period last year is no doubt a major success, coming after a longer period of stagnation.

The latest figures show a further and marked drop in Yugoslavia's foreign trade deficit. For the first five months of this year, compared with the same period last year, the trade deficit was 169 million dollars lower and now stands at about 494 million dollars.

From the beginning (?of the year to) the end of May, Yugoslav overall exports rose 6 percent. Exports to hard-currency countries rose 15 percent, while those to the clearing area dropped 8 percent.

Yugoslavia made a real breakthrough on the markets of Western European countries recording a 33-percent increase in exports. Inadequate exports to the West, which traditionally accounts for the bulk of Yugoslav imports, have posed one of Yugoslavia's basic economic problems. Yugoslav imports over the same peirod exceeded last year's level by only 2 percent.

Imports from developing countries considerably rose due to larger oil and raw materials purchases. Imports from the East dropped by 15 percent and those from the West remained at last year's level.

The overall coverage of imports by exports rose to 88 percent. In exchange with developed countries, it reached 77 percent and with the developing, 74 percent. As for the East European countries, Yugoslavia's exports to these partners were 11 percent higher than imports.

In the event the tourist season proves as good as its beginning promises, last year's success of a surplus of roughly 300 million dollars in the external balance of payments could be surpassed.

On the other hand, the reasons for unabating concern include an inflation rate of approximately 50 percent, unemployment rate of 14 percent and a rise in the economy's losses and liquidity. Despite the nominal rise of 45 percent in personal incomes, the standard of living dropped close to 10 percent in real terms in the first three months of this year.

The domestic market is now far better supplied especially in consumer goods, but the demand has dropped. A wave of price increases, sparked by last month's price thaw poses serious threats to the government's anti-inflationary measures and efforts to protect the living standards.

The price increases account for an increase in the number of work stoppages. The stoppages are, as a rule, brief (2-3 hours) and held in factories recording poor results and paying low personal incomes.

Since the start of the year, some 1,500 enterprises have been compelled to seek outside help to surmount their problems but only 9 have gone bankrupt leaving some 500 workers without their jobs. 17 operational executive teams have been replaced.

Analysts consider hesitation in the implementation of the economic stabilization programme one of the causes of the slow recovery from the crisis. The programme envisages, among other things, the stimulation of the market economy, elimination of unnecessary state intervention and Yugoslavia's more intensive participation in the international division of labour. The programme has been adopted by both the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the highest state and party forums. However, as the general public feels, the lower and medium political instances in practice flout the programme in order to preserve their own influence.

At the same time, Yugoslavia, just as the other newly-industrialized countries, is affected by protectionism in international trade and high interest rates, which renders difficult the payments due on the foreign debt of some 20 billion dollars. This year, as in each of the following, five billion dollars of the foreign debt must be paid. It is understandable that Yugoslavia upholds efforts for a global solution to the developing countries' debts.

A recent poll carried out among economic experts and the general public gave a favourable rating to the government's economic policy. However, the assessment that complete recovery was still a long way off predominated among the replies.